

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1255124-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 124

Page 3 ~ b7E;  
Page 32 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 33 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 34 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 35 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 36 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 37 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 39 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 48 ~ b4;  
Page 49 ~ b4;  
Page 50 ~ b4;  
Page 51 ~ b4;  
Page 52 ~ b4;  
Page 53 ~ b4;  
Page 54 ~ b4;  
Page 55 ~ b4;  
Page 56 ~ b4;  
Page 57 ~ b4;  
Page 58 ~ b4;  
Page 59 ~ b4;  
Page 60 ~ b4;  
Page 61 ~ b4;  
Page 62 ~ b4;  
Page 63 ~ b4;  
Page 64 ~ b4;  
Page 65 ~ b4;  
Page 66 ~ b4;  
Page 67 ~ b4;  
Page 68 ~ b4;  
Page 69 ~ b4;  
Page 70 ~ b4;  
Page 71 ~ b4;  
Page 72 ~ b4;  
Page 73 ~ b4;  
Page 101 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 102 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 103 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 104 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 105 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 106 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 108 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 109 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 110 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 111 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 121 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 122 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;

Page 123 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 124 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 125 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 126 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 127 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 128 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 129 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 130 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 131 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 132 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 133 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 134 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 135 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 136 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 137 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 138 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 139 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 147 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 148 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 149 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 150 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 153 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 154 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 160 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 161 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 162 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 163 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 164 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 165 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 166 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 167 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 168 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 169 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 170 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 171 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 172 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 173 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 174 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 175 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 176 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 177 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 178 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 179 ~ b6; b7C;  
Page 213 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 214 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 215 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 216 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 217 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 218 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 219 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 220 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 221 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 222 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 223 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;

Page 224 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 225 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 232 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 233 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 237 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 238 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 239 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 240 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 242 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 243 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 244 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 245 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 246 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 247 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 248 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 249 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 250 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 251 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 269 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 270 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 271 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 272 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1255120-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 124

Page 3 ~ b7E;  
Page 32 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 33 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 34 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 35 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 36 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 37 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 39 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 48 ~ b4;  
Page 49 ~ b4;  
Page 50 ~ b4;  
Page 51 ~ b4;  
Page 52 ~ b4;  
Page 53 ~ b4;  
Page 54 ~ b4;  
Page 55 ~ b4;  
Page 56 ~ b4;  
Page 57 ~ b4;  
Page 58 ~ b4;  
Page 59 ~ b4;  
Page 60 ~ b4;  
Page 61 ~ b4;  
Page 62 ~ b4;  
Page 63 ~ b4;  
Page 64 ~ b4;  
Page 65 ~ b4;  
Page 66 ~ b4;  
Page 67 ~ b4;  
Page 68 ~ b4;  
Page 69 ~ b4;  
Page 70 ~ b4;  
Page 71 ~ b4;  
Page 72 ~ b4;  
Page 73 ~ b4;  
Page 101 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 102 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 103 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 104 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 105 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 106 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 108 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 109 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 110 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 111 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 121 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 122 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;

Page 123 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 124 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 125 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 126 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 127 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 128 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 129 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 130 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 131 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 132 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 133 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 134 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 135 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 136 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 137 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 138 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 139 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 147 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 148 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 149 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 150 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 153 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 154 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 160 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 161 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 162 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 163 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 164 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 165 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 166 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 167 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 168 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 169 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 170 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 171 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 172 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 173 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 174 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 175 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 176 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 177 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 178 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 179 ~ b6; b7C;  
Page 213 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 214 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 215 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 216 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 217 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 218 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 219 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 220 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 221 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 222 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 223 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;

Page 224 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 225 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;  
Page 232 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 233 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 237 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 238 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 239 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 240 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 242 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 243 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 244 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 245 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;  
Page 246 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 247 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 248 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 249 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 250 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 251 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 269 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 270 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 271 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 272 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X For this Page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 06/26/2003

To: [redacted]

Attn: [redacted]

SSA  
SSA  
SSA  
IOS

Atlanta

Attn: [redacted]

SA [redacted]

Detroit

Attn: [redacted]

Washington Field

Attn: [redacted]

SA [redacted]

From: Jackson

Contact: SA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted] 7/27

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-NEW

Title: CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENCE

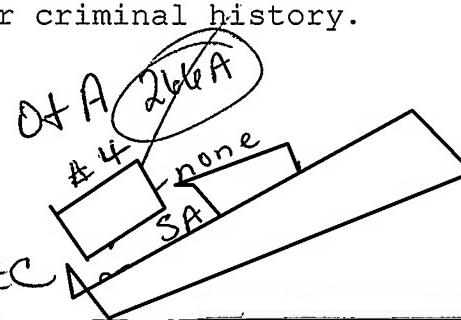
Synopsis: To open new AOT-DT matter.

Details: A [redacted]  
based upon information set forth below, which indicates that  
captioned subject may possibly be involved in criminal activity.  
This investigation seeks to identify criminal activity and  
prevent any associated terrorist activity pursuant the Attorney  
General Guidelines, Part II, Section B (1) authorized on  
5/08/2002.

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, also known as, Edwin Finley Taliaferro  
is originally from Detroit, MI having relocated to Mississippi  
during the civil rights era. Criminal history information  
maintained by NCIC is inconclusive and it is believed that  
Taliaferro may have engaged in criminal activity while a resident  
of Detroit and relocated to Mississippi using a new identity to  
conceal a prior criminal history.

177

[redacted] 03. EC



266A-JN-29364-1  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED b  
INDEXED b  
FILED b

b6  
b7C  
b7E

b6  
b7C  
b7E

b7E

b6  
b7C

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-NEW, 06/26/2003

b7E

LUMUMBA was a charter member and is currently associated with the Provisional Government - Republic of New Afrika (PG-RNA) organization, formerly known as the Republic of New Afrika (RNA), which has maintained a presence in the Jackson, Mississippi since the late 60's. This organization has a history of violent confrontations with local law enforcement and the FBI. On 08/18/1971 a Jackson Police Officer was shot to death and an FBI agent was wounded following a shootout with RNA members during the execution of a warrant. Jackson Division has [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7D

LUMUMBA also associates with members of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) as evidenced by two recent visits to Jackson by the NBPP leadership, specifically their national chairman [REDACTED]. These visits occurred in March and April, 2003. [REDACTED] attended a fund raiser for LUMUMBA at Tougaloo College to finance LUMUMBA's court costs associated with his potential disbarment. Following this fund raiser, members of the NBPP re-appeared in the Jackson area in public support of LUMUMBA while he argued his case before the Mississippi Appeals Court (MAC). While the FBI conducted surveillance in the area of the MAC, members of the NBPP were observed overtly conducting counter surveillance to identify law enforcement presence in the area.

b6  
b7C

While conducting these investigations, the FBI identified [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] On [REDACTED] 02/11/2002, using the name [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED] was arrested by authorities in Georgia for obstruction subsequent to a high speed chase. [REDACTED] was in possession of several firearms to include an AR15 rifle, a bullet resistant vest, concealed two-way radio equipment, and other tactical type gear (192C-AT-93595).

In January 2002, following the conviction of a client for federal drug offences, LUMUMBA stood on the steps of the federal courthouse in Jackson and told a group of supporters that "it was time for a revolution" and "it's time to bring the government down".

On 06/25/2003, a CI identified CHOKWE LUMUMBA as the co-founder of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO), an affiliate with the National Black United Front (NBUF), a member of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP), and the minister of propaganda for the Republic of New Afrika (RNA).

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-NEW, 06/26/2003

b7E

[REDACTED]  
(LUMUMBA'S) wife (Patricia Charlene Burks, also known as, Chokwa Lumumba) had died of an aneurism and funeral services were set for Saturday, June 28, 2003 at Anderson Methodist Church with Lakeover Funeral Home in charge of the arrangements. LUMUMBA

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA is further described as follows:

Race: Black  
Gender: Male  
Height: 6'3"  
Weight: 200  
DOB: 08/02/1947  
SSAN: 364-46-3824  
MSDL: 364-46-3824 (Valid Firearm Permit)  
MIDL: L551115015605  
Addresses: 1002 Hallmark Dr.  
Jackson, MS

b7E

Phone: 601/981-8212

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-NEW, 06/26/2003

b7E

**LEAD(s) :**

**Set Lead 1: (Info)**

[REDACTED]

b7E

AT WASHINGTON D.C.

Read and clear.

**Set Lead 2: (Info)**

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GA

Read and clear.

**Set Lead 3: (Action)**

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MI

Conduct local arrest records checks at Detroit Police Department and Wayne County Sheriff's Office to determine if CHOKWE LUMUMBA, also known as, Edwin Finley Taliaferro, has a criminal history.

**Set Lead 4: (Info)**

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON D.C.

Read and clear.

♦♦

Case ID: 266A-JN-29364

## ! JN ! PROGRAM FOR NUBIA LUMUMBA'S FUNERAL

(Title) Chokwe Lumumba

(File No.) 266A-JN- 29364

266A-JN-29364

14

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_

JUL 08 2003

FBI - JACKSON

Universal Case File Number 266A-JN-29364 IA-1Field Office Acquiring Evidence JN

Serial # of Originating Document \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received 7/1/03From \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Contributor)\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of Contributor)By \_\_\_\_\_  
(City and State)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)b6  
b7CTo Be Returned  Yes  NoReceipt Given  Yes  No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

 Yes  No

Title:

CHOKWE LUMUMBA  
ET ALReference: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Communication Enclosing Material)Description:  Original notes re. interview ofProgram for Nubia Lumumbas funeral

### Acknowledgment

The Lumumba Family thanks you for the cards the phone calls, and the many visits. We thank you for your innermost kind thoughts, yes, even your tears; for these tears will help ease the pain of sorrow and wash away the hurt of doubt, leaving a new understanding of the Lord's will. Ultimately, we thank you for your prayers, because surely without them, there could be no light at the end of the tunnel.



### Active Pall Bearers

Mark Taliaferro ✦ Demetri Marshall ✦ Willie Bell  
Ishmael Muhammad ✦ Hondo Lumumba ✦ Mikea Kambui

### Honorary Pallbearers

Kambonmutope Thurman ✦ Reginald Glaspie  
Maurice Bowie ✦ Michael Bowie

### Active Flower Bearers

Friends of the Family  
New Afikan Women's Task Force

### Honorary Flower Bearers

Mignon Bowie ✦ Marianne Thompson ✦ Kiarra Copeland ✦ Charlotte Lewis  
Ayana Mosley ✦ Marlene Hardy ✦ Paula Backus ✦ Henrietta Moody  
Carla Backus ✦ Nina Price ✦ Mary Harrison ✦ Shushanna Shakur  
Mia Queen ✦ Robbie Stewart ✦ Nilaja Omari

Memorial Services will be held at:

*Our Lady of Perpetual Help  
Washington, DC*

---

---

Final Arrangements Entrusted To:

Lakeover Memorial Funeral Home

Jackson, Mississippi 39206

(601) 362-0162

"Service with Pride and Sincerity"

# A Celebration of the Life of Nubia Alake Lumumba



1:00 p.m.

Saturday, June 28, 2003  
Anderson United Methodist  
Jackson, Mississippi

Dr. Makungu Akinyela ~ Officiating



*"The Measure of A Woman"*

Not how did she die, but how did she live? Not what did she gain, but what did she give? These are the merits to measure the worth of a woman as a woman regardless of birth. Not what was her station, but has she a heart, and how did she play her God-given part? Was she ever ready with a word of good cheer to bring a smile, to banish a tear? Not what was her church, nor what was her creed? But, has she befriended those really in need? Not what did the sketch in the newspaper say, but how many were sorry when she passed away?

Love,  
Kam

*MOMMY'S KI KI BEAN*

Mommy,

My Love, my Heart, my Life, my very being is what you are and will always be. I not only love you mommy, I like you. I like all that you were here on earth and all that you will continue to be in spirit. I strive to be like you. I strive to be the woman, mother and person you are. I desire your wisdom, unselfish nature, and your bold and courageous attitude. Mommy, you were my hero, my world my everything. I will miss your advice, your attitude, style and corny jokes. Yes, I will even miss arguing with you. Because mommy I love you. And if I have not said thank you enough, I say it again. Thank you Mommy, for all that you have taught me, all the love you shared, and all the time you sacrificed. I am blessed and honored to have had you in my life. I wish you were here so I can tell you how much I appreciate you. But since you have returned home, I will blow a kiss to you so that you may feel my love in Heaven. It will be hard for me to wake in the morning and sleep at night without you here for me to see and hear, but I will try to be strong. I will try to make it through each day and I will try to be more like you. I love you my mother, my sister, my hero, and my friend.

Love,  
Rukia



*4 HAIKU FOR NUBIA*

telephone wires sang  
Her voice over  
soft sister laughter.

You held us  
with summer stained  
smiles of love.

I hold you  
breath today..... You sail  
home across the ocean.

I see you Nubia  
walking your Mississippi Road  
God in your hands.

Sonia  
Sanchez





## MY LOVE

Nubia,

I wish that I was a poet. Only a poet could compose a poem pretty enough to describe the wonderful fruit and eternal joy of our love.

I wish I was an artist because only an artist could paint a picture beautiful enough to capture the loveliness of your face, body and soul.

I wish I was a singer for only a singer could sing a song special enough to express the sadness of the moment of your passing, yet powerful enough to sing the glory of your legacy and your union with GOD.

I do not have a poem, a picture or a song. I do have love for you, forever.

Love,  
Chokwe



## Mommy's Boo Boo Boy



Mommy,

As I think, many memories come to mind. But, there is one recent memory that I just cannot forget. I keep thinking about our recent vacation to Jamaica. I keep visualizing you and I climbing up the waterfall. You climbed almost the entire way up. You kept going even though the water was rushing down on you. The rocks were jagged and we were uncertain of what steps to make. You were extremely persistent, because you were determined to experience that moment with me. Just as the journey came to its end, you decided that it was time for you to stop. You made your exit, but you continued to walk the path along side the waterfall. You watched and cheered me on the rest of the way. When I reached the end you were there with your arms open, ready to embrace me. At that instant I did not realize nor understand the importance of the moment. It is beginning to become more apparent. You have been there for me my entire life. Now it is time for you to look down on my life from the path above my life's "waterfall." Just like when I was traveling up the waterfall, there were periods in which I could not see you through the trees, but I could hear your voice the entire way. I could hear you shouting go Boo-Boo Boy go. Mommy, I'm going to continue to climb my way up to the top. I won't stop just because the path may not be easy. I know that you will be there to embrace me when I make it there. I will be tapping my nose (you know what that means) and telling you that I love you the entire way.

Love,  
Midda (Chokwe Antar)



# Nubia, Her Story



Patricia Charlene Burke was born on August 31, 1951 to Isabel Proctor-Burke and Garnett Barnett in Washington, D.C. Her loving sister Mignon, affectionately known as her second Mom, assisted with her rearing. As a young woman Patricia moved to Detroit where she met her "tall drink of water," Chokwe Lumumba. On March 29, 1981 they began the first day of their enduring twenty-two year marriage. To this union Rukia Kai and Chokwe Antar were born joining their older brother, Kambonmutope. Recognizing the importance of her Afrikan origin, Patricia adopted the name of Nubia Alake Lumumba. Nubia is a derivative of Nubian. Nubian women have been traditionally been considered to be desirable and beautiful women. Alake means "one to be made much of" and Lumumba means "gifted." This name was appropriately bestowed upon her.

Nubia was a vibrant, beautiful, and intelligent woman who shared her talents and blessings with many people. She was admired and respected for her contributions to her family, extended families, and her community. She served as a foster mother to children in Washington, D.C., Detroit, and Mississippi. Before she gave birth to her two children, she had already nurtured and mentored biological nieces and nephews in D.C. In Detroit, she helped provide shelter, mentoring and guidance to brother and sister-in-laws. In Mississippi, she housed and parented several nieces, nephews, and friends' children, some of whom have gone on to earn law degrees and achieve success in various areas of their lives. Additionally, she was well known and respected for coordinating and directing cultural, educational, and social events throughout the country, such as coronations, Afrikan weddings, funerals, Rites of Passage ceremonies and special projects.

Nubia's employment with Northwest Airlines for 27 years as a flight attendant facilitated her love of travel. She traveled extensively throughout Africa, Europe, the Caribbean, and Asia. These experiences influenced her respect for cultural, sexual, and religious differences. In addition to her travels, she has resided in Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, Panama City, Panama, San Francisco, Oakland, Detroit, Chicago, Brooklyn and most recently Jackson, Mississippi. She was truly a citizen of the world.

Moreover, she hosted many out of town guests in her beautiful home on various occasions. Her guest lists have included nationally known figures such as Rosa Parks, Samuel L. Jackson and Sonia Sanchez. Her hospitality was well known locally, nationally and internationally, not just by celebrities, but by her friends, family, co-workers and her children's friends as well. People all over the country were aware of the open invitation to come to Nubia and Chokwe's. Nubia not only opened her heart and home to the community, she also shared her personal experiences so that others could benefit from the lessons she had learned in life. She was recognized by Essence Magazine when she and Chokwe discussed their marriage with hopes of helping other couples with their marital problems.

Nubia was dedicated and committed to a higher power. She was a member of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Washington, D.C., Solid Rock International in Jackson, Mississippi, and an out-of-state member of Sacred Heart Church in Detroit, Michigan. Blessed with a beautiful voice, Nubia sang with the Anderson United Methodist Church Choir and Solid Rock International Ministries Choir. She expressed her spirituality through her humanitarian and political activism, which included work with the Malcolm X Community Centers, Detroit Human Rights Coalition and the New Afrikan Peoples Organization.

With Nubia's many accomplishments, achievements, and successes in life, the one she is most noted for is the molding and shaping of her immediate family. As a parent, she was always very actively involved in her children's education and social activities, volunteering for special committees and fundraisers. Nubia was well respected and appreciated for her dedication and commitment. These qualities earned her the title of "Queen Mom" at Tougaloo College, where she volunteered frequently. As a wife, Nubia was the strong and loving woman beside the man "Chokwe," supporting and assisting in many of his accomplishments. Nubia provided love, hard work, persistence, discipline, commitment and sacrifice for her children Kam, Rukia and Chokwe, helping them to develop into fine human beings. The accomplishments of her husband and children are visible and tangible evidence of her unwavering and unconditional love for her family.

Nubia Alake Lumumba, was a strong and beautiful queen, wife, mother, sister, aunt, and friend. This remarkable woman lived a life she loved and shared with many. She not only left her children to carry on her legacy, she left a part of her so another human being could live a fuller life. On June 18, 2003, Nubia Lumumba was called home and transformed to the arms of our Lord. Her last gift was the gift of life. On this memorable day, in accordance with her wishes, her kidneys were donated and successfully transplanted.

Nubia leaves to cherish her memory her devoted husband Chokwe, precious children Kam, Rukia, and Chokwe Antar, loving sister Mignon, three nephews Billy, Michael, and Maurice Bowie, one niece Sharon Copeland, step-mother Nancy Barnett, mother-in-law Priscilla Taliaferro, adopted mother Robbie Stewart, and a host of other relatives and close friends.

# Nubia Alake Lumumba

## Order of Service

Drum Procession.....	Rufus Mapp
Libations.....	Dr. Akinyele Umoja
Prayer/Scripture .....	Pastor Ted Watson Solid Rock International Ministries
Selection .....	Gospel Choir
"His Eye Is On the Sparrow".....	Odiri Dafe
Spices of Life .....	Dr. Akinyele Umoja
"Center of My Joy".....	Ezra Brown
Obituary .....	Slide Presentation
"Black Butterfly" .....	Deja Gray
Poetry Tributes .....	Jolivette Anderson Tim Howard
"God Bless the Child" .....	Deja Gray
Dance Tribute .....	Folade Na Weusi
Special Remarks .....	Jeffery Stallworth
Tribute/Reflections .....	New Afrikan Women's Task Force Kenneth Stokes Friends
Acknowledgments .....	Dr. Safiya R. Omari
Choir Selection .....	Gospel Choir
Eulogy .....	Dr. Safiya R. Omari Dr. Makungu Akinyela
Final Viewing	Neighbors
"Summertime" .....	Bilal and Fulani Sunni Ali
"Precious Lord".....	Omega Hart
Drum Recession	
Interment Ritual .....	(Autumnwood Cemetery)..... Dr. Kwame Kalimara

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 07/09/2003

To: [redacted]

Attn:

SSA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted]  
Room 11741

From: Jackson  
[redacted]

Contact: SA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 (Pending)

Title: CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT-Violent Crime (Predicate Offense)

Synopsis: To provide [redacted] with copy of video tape.

b6  
b7C

Details: The enclosed unedited videotape was recorded on 01/31/02 by a Jackson, Mississippi, television station while a reporter was conducting interviews in front of the Eastland Federal Courthouse, East Capitol Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

The reporter solicited comments from supporters of [redacted] the main subject of Jackson's investigation captioned, [redacted]

[redacted] Et al; OCDETF; OO:JN" file number 245C-JN-26698.

b6  
b7C

LUMUMBA acted as defense counsel for [redacted] who was convicted of trafficking cocaine. The interviews take place on the last day of the trial while the jury was deliberating and then after the jury rendered a verdict. Those persons participating in the interviews include, LUMUMBA, [redacted]

[redacted] the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics investigator, [redacted] the United States Attorney and various supporters.

FBIHQ should note LUMUMBA's comments while addressing approximately 20 individuals who were standing on the courthouse steps following the verdict.

b6  
b7C

266A-JN-29364-2

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED by \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED by \_\_\_\_\_  
KEM/CJM

192 [redacted] 07.ec

b6  
b7C

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364 , 07/09/2003

b7E

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Action)

[REDACTED]

b7E

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Review enclosed videotape.

♦♦

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 07/09/2003

To: [REDACTED]

Attn:

SSA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
Room 11741

Criminal Investigative

Attn:

SSA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Room 4340

Finance

Budget Execution  
Room 6037

From: Jackson

[REDACTED]  
Contact: SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: ✓266A-JN-29364-<sup>3</sup> (Pending)  
66-JN-26555 (Pending)

✓

Title: CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT-Violent Crime (Predicate Offense)

b7E

Synopsis: To request [REDACTED]

Details: [REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

In recent months, the Jackson Division has documented a heightened level of activity by the NAPO and NBPP that centered around the disbarment of LUMUMBA, a well known attorney who

266A-JN-29364-3  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED *lsp* \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED *lsp* \_\_\_\_\_ *KOB* 08

190 [REDACTED] 01.ec

b6  
b7C

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364 , 07/09/2003

b7E

practices law in Jackson, Mississippi area. [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]  
b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
b7D  
b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364 , 07/09/2003

b7E

Inasmuch as LUMUMBA is an attorney at law, the Jackson Division's CDC has reviewed and will continue to monitor the facts and circumstances of this investigation. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
b7D  
b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364 , 07/09/2003

b7E

**LEAD(s) :**

**Set Lead 1: (Action)**

[REDACTED]

b7E

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The [REDACTED] is requested to review budget enhancement justification contained herein and with concurrence of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] authorize transfer of [REDACTED] to Jackson Division budget.

**Set Lead 2: (Action)**

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE

AT WASHINGTON, DC

The [REDACTED] is requested to review budget enhancement justification contained herein and with concurrence of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] authorize transfer of [REDACTED] to Jackson Division budget.

b7E

**Set Lead 3: (Action)**

FINANCE

AT WASHINGTON, DC

The Budget Execution Unit is requested to transfer [REDACTED] into Jackson Division's account identified herein upon approval from [REDACTED]

b7E

1 [REDACTED]  
1 [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

♦♦

[redacted]  
VPM:ws

b7E

1

[redacted] The following investigation was conducted by [redacted] b6  
on July 9, 2003: b7C

Through sources [redacted] established [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is further described as follows:

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

Name: [redacted]

Male

Black

Sex:

Race:

DOB:

SSAN:

Height:

Weight:

Address:

Business Phone:

Pager:

MSDL:

FBI indices and [redacted] were negative.

b7E

Attached are [redacted] database queries referencing [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

b7E

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
JUL 14 2003  
FBI JACKSON  
[Signature]

-4

191 [redacted] 01.1NS

- 1 -

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6  
b7C  
b7DDate of transcription 07/15/2003

A Confidential Informant (CI), [redacted]  
[redacted] provided the following information:  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

266A-JN-29364-5

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>Tony</i>	FILED
JUL 23 2003	
FBI - JACKSON	

*[Signature]*

Investigation on 07/08/03 at Jackson, MississippiFile # 266A-JN-29364 Date dictated 07/15/03by SA  
SAb6  
b7C  
b7D



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Jackson, Mississippi 39269  
July 25, 2003



b6  
b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE



b7D  
b7E

A [redacted] by

b7E

the Jackson Division based upon information set forth below,  
which indicates captioned subject(s) may possibly be involved in  
criminal activity. This investigation seeks to identify criminal  
activity and prevent any associated terrorist activity pursuant  
to the Attorney General Guidelines, Part II, Section B (1)  
authorized on 5/08/2002.

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA'S (RNA) HISTORY

The RNA was formed in Detroit, Michigan, during the late 1960's as an organization of African-Americans that claimed the RNA was an independent foreign nation composed of "citizens" descended from Africans who were at one time slaves in this country. It contended that the African slaves in America were converted into a free community by, successively, the Confiscation Acts of 1861 and 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It further insisted that the citizenship of the slaves, upon being freed, reverted to that of their ancestors at the time they were taken in Africa to be brought to America. That means to the RNA that they resumed African citizenship and owed no allegiance to this country. The RNA claimed that it, and not the United States, was sovereign

9-Bureau  
1-Atlanta  
1-Jackson  
1-USAO, SDM (Hand Delivered)

266A-JN-29364-6  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED *ly*  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED *ly* KBL/MR

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

200 [redacted] 11.1m

b6  
b7C

266A-JN-29364

July 25, 2003

over Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, because those are lands "upon which the Africans had lived in the majority traditionally and which they had worked and developed." It asserted that it's sovereignty over those lands ever since "the blacks occupying it took up arms against the authority of the United States and thus asserted their New African nation's claim to the land, and, briefly, to independence" when President Andrew Johnson issued proclamations in 1865 and 1866 giving that land back to its former owners. The RNA asserted that its sovereignty over the lands in the five named states never ceased, and that the United States operated there without right or authority. It claims that its efforts to regain that land have intensified since the "formal revival and organization" of the New African Government by proclamation on March 31, 1968<sup>1</sup>.

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, also known as Edwin Finley Taliaferro, is originally from Detroit, Michigan, having relocated to Mississippi during the civil rights era. Criminal history information maintained by NCIC is inconclusive and it is believed that Taliaferro may have engaged in criminal activity while a resident of Detroit and relocated to Mississippi using a new identity to conceal a prior criminal history.

LUMUMBA was a charter member and is currently associated with the Provisional Government - Republic of New Afrika (PG-RNA) organization, formerly known as the Republic of New Afrika (RNA), which has maintained a presence in the Jackson, Mississippi, area since the late 60's. This organization has a history of violent confrontations with local law enforcement and the FBI. On August 18, 1971, a Jackson Police Officer was shot to death and an FBI agent was wounded following a shootout with RNA members during the execution of a warrant. Jackson Division

b7D  
b7E

LUMUMBA also associates with members of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) as evidenced by two recent visits to Jackson by the NBPP leadership, specifically [redacted]

[redacted] These visits occurred in March and April, 2003. [redacted] attended a fund raiser for LUMUMBA at Tougaloo College to finance LUMUMBA's court costs associated with his

b6  
b7C

<sup>1</sup> United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Cite 528 F.2d 999, attached hereto.

266A-JN-29364

July 25, 2003

potential disbarment. Following this fund raiser, members of the NBPP re-appeared in the Jackson area to publicly support LUMUMBA while he argued his case before the Mississippi Appeals Court (MAC). The FBI conducted a surveillance in the area of the MAC, and observed members of the NBPP overtly conducting counter surveillance to detect the presence of law enforcement.

On February 11, 2002, at approximately 1:20 a.m., two unknown masked individuals gained entry into the Texaco Food Mart, 3860 Panola Road, Lithonia, Georgia, by forced entry through the front door. Thereafter, the individuals compromised an ATM machine and removed an undetermined amount of cash.

Investigation by the Atlanta Division of the FBI and the DeKalb County Police Department developed a link between the aforementioned burglary and a 2001 white Ford Expedition, Georgia license number [REDACTED] that was stopped near Klondike Road and Brownsmill Road in Lithonia, Georgia. The driver of this vehicle was identified [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a black male, date of birth [REDACTED] Social Security Account Number (SSAN) [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

A search incident to arrest revealed [REDACTED] was in possession of two semi-automatic Glock pistols, an assault rifle, a bullet proof vest with metal plate, burglary tools, two-way radios, a cellular telephone and a two-way pager.

Further investigation by the FBI identified [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and as a potential member of the PG-RNA and NBPP. The Atlanta Division has [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7E

On June 25, 2003, a CI identified CHOKWE LUMUMBA as the co-founder of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO), an affiliate with the National Black United Front (NBUF), a member of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP), and the minister of information for the Republic of New Afrika (RNA).

LUMUMBA [REDACTED] his (LUMUMBA'S) wife (Patricia Charlene Burks, also known as, Chokwa Lumumba) had died of an aneurism and funeral services were set for Saturday, June 28, 2003 at Anderson Methodist Church with Lakeover Funeral Home in charge of the arrangements. LUMUMBA further [REDACTED]

b7D

266A-JN-29364

July 25, 2003

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

Two persons who spoke on behalf of the PG-RNA at a Jackson rally in March 2003 were identified as SAFIYA OMARI and MAKUNGU AKINYELA. Furthermore, it was requested of those in attendance that they make donations to support LUMUMBA's effort to defend himself against a pending disbarment ruling by MAC.

On July 25, 2003, the CI advised [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Finally, on January 31, 2002, following the conviction of a client for federal drug offenses, LUMUMBA stood on the steps of the federal courthouse in Jackson and informed a group of supporters that "it was time for a revolution" and "it's time to bring the government down." His "speech" and subsequent comments were recorded by a local television station that released a copy of the unedited tape to the FBI. The following is a transcription of excerpts from the tape:

CHOKWE LUMUMBA: I want to thank everybody who came to the trial.

It was very important that you come to the trial.

(UNINTELLIGIBLE (UI)) necessary for us to start organizing ourselves, and we can do something about

July 25, 2003

this situation. I want you (UI) United States of America (UI) same United States of America that took us and put us on slave ships, same one that helped dump us in the ocean on the way over here (UI) same one that made laws making it legal to keep us as slaves. Same one that made laws making it legal to discriminate on us (UI) the same one that's right now buildin' more prisons than, than, than schools, making it (UI) at the same time allowing drugs in the county, and at the same time trying to put young men in jail because they allegedly have the drugs that the government is bringing into the country to start off with, okay? It's a dirty, low-down system, and what we have to understand, that we have to try to get our own lives in such a way when first of all we can avoid this this (UI) and secondly, we can do something that (UI) you know, I'm in here to try to (UI) because I think he's a good young man and I think he needs to be (UI) you're here because you love him. Anybody that can bring this many people out (UI), but at the same time you gotta understand that this (UI) is about (UI) but it's bigger than (UI). Everybody's tellin me how badly they felt the judge act, but see it's you who's gotta bring judges down like that. You got the power to bring some of (UI) this will need to come down, this will need to come down. You gonna need some guidance, you gonna need some organization, you understand what I'm saying? (UI) we want you to be dedicated to the (UI) brothers that already know (UI) we've tried to organize kids from the time that they was yeah-high, so by the time they get bigger, this kind of (UI) will come down. And look, don't let 'em get you happy about killin' people in other parts of the world (UI) the joker over there in Afghanistan (UI) put (UI) in jail, he's not the one who tried to kill (UI)...

UNKNOWN FEMALE: Thank you!

LUMUMBA: ...you understand what I'm sayin'? And he's not the one that bombed Iraq and killed over a hundred-eighty-five-thousand people and now go back and bomb Afghanistan, so the people got mad and came over and did somethin' about it, right? So I think that you gotta understand (UI) you can't have a person your friend and the enemy at the same time. Now if he's enemy today, if this court is your enemy, if this system's your enemy, then it's your enemy forever, you

July 25, 2003

understand what I'm sayin'? And it's your enemy until we change it. I know (UI) kinda like tellin' some of ya that there's no Santa Claus, but those fellows can't be on your side, they can't be on your side and against you at the same time.

REPORTER: (UI) how you feel about the verdict. Comment, anybody?

(TAPE STOPS/STARTS)

REPORTER: ...upset mother, upset mother, it's okay, it's okay.

LUMUMBA: Uh, this, this, this courthouse has been an enigma to black people for a long time. Courthouse is built by slaves and it's a courthouse that, uh, continues the same way, uh, the evidence in the case did not justify a guilty verdict for anything, period. I'm sure there was some people in the jury that fought against guilty verdicts. What they obviously did was (UI) we're not lookin' for a compromise, we're lookin' for justice. There's no such thing as almost justice, almost justice gonna be one big justice (UI) justice (UI) it's either justice or no justice. This case represents no justice. There's no way that you can convict the boy on a count like that when you admit that first of all there was no drugs in the car, there was no drugs even present. The whole notion that that's an attempt to posses drugs is absurd, drugs is absurd, but it's what I expect out of this courthouse. It's really what I've come to expect out of Baptist white jurors in the State of Mississippi, right? Now there's some that, that, that's different, but for the most part Mississippi is still affected by the same, uh, problems, and the same racial bias that always had, and unfortunate the (UI) of what we used to call in the old days Uncle Tom blacks, who also don't stand up to the plate. I commend those blacks who fought against the jury verdict and the white people who did too, whoever they were, but at the same time they have to understand that next time you gotta take it all the way. When the judge gets up there and reads that charge about you gonna have to try this case again and spend some more money, that's nonsense. What they're tellin' you is that the state is gonna have to spend some more money. The defendant's gonna suffer anyway, right? And so, what they should understand is that you should never give up. If you think that the man is not guilty you

July 25, 2003

should never compromise, you should stand up like a man, like a woman, carry it till then, and so this case is gonna help us get that message to people and we aren't finished yet. We aren't finished with (UI), we aren't finished with the system, we aren't finished with the courthouse.

REPORTER: Okay, uh, just, could you tell us exactly what the verdict was, what he was found guilty of and not guilty of.

LUMUMBA: Found not guilty of conspiracy to possess cocaine and to deliver it. He was found guilty of attempted, uh, possession of cocaine with intent to distribute, and was found not guilty of using a firearm in commission of a drug offense to wit conspiracy to possess cocaine.

REPORTER: Are you happy with the not guilty verdict?

LUMUMBA: I'm not happy that we're here. Uh, I, I, I think it's a problem that we're here. I think we should be over in circuit court, uh, with a civil suit against the police who killed him, so no I'm not happy. I mean, you know, I'm not happy. I'm happier with the not guilty verdict, uh, and, and of course the jury has (UI) once they were here they only had one thing they can do, or two things, find him guilty or not guilty or just hang the jury up.

REPORTER: (UI)

LUMUMBA: And I'm (UI) but so, no, I'm not happy and, and I am saying that in the future the call is if you're doin' the person wrong, hang the jury up. Do not allow verdict to come outta there which is not the right thing. That's what we gotta do.

REPORTER: All right (UI) okay.

END OF TAPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### **Precedence:** ROUTINE

Date: 07/25/2003

To:

Attn:

SSA

SSA

SSA

TOS

NJTTI

Albany  
Atlanta  
Boston  
Chicago  
Cincinnati  
Detroit  
Houston  
Little Rock  
Los Angeles  
Milwaukee  
Newark  
New York  
Norfolk  
Philadelphia  
Richmond  
San Antonio  
San Diego  
San Francisco  
San Juan  
Washington Field

**From:** Jackson

JTTE

Contact: SA

Approved By:

7/20/53

Drafted By:

Case ID #: ✓ 266A-JN-29364

Title: CHANGED

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT/VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE

266A-JN-29364-7

20  62.62

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

**Synopsis:** To request background information for LUMUMBA.

**Reference:** 192C-AT-93595 Serial 1

b7E

**Previous Title:** Title marked "Changed" to reflect addition of [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

[REDACTED] as subjects. Title previously carried as "CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka, Et al; AOT-DT."

**Enclosure(s):** Enclosed for FBIHQ is the original and eight copies of a LHM, for Atlanta is one copy of LHM and one copy has been disseminated to the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Mississippi.

**Details:** For the information of receiving offices, Jackson Division has [REDACTED] based upon information set forth below, which indicates that captioned subjects may possibly be involved in criminal activity. This investigation seeks to identify criminal activity and prevent any associated terrorist activity pursuant the Attorney General Guidelines, Part II, Section B (1) authorized on 5/08/2002.

b7E

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, also known as Edwin Finley Taliaferro, is originally from Detroit, Michigan, having relocated to Mississippi during the civil rights era. LUMUMBA was a charter member and is currently associated with the Provisional Government - Republic of New Afrika (PG-RNA) organization, formerly known as the Republic of New Afrika (RNA), which has maintained a presence in the Jackson, Mississippi, area since the late 60's. This organization has a history of violent confrontations with local law enforcement and the FBI. On 08/18/1971, a Jackson Police Officer was shot to death and an FBI agent was wounded following a shootout with RNA members during the execution of a warrant. Jackson Division has [REDACTED]

b7D

LUMUMBA also associates with members of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) as evidenced by two recent visits to Jackson by the NBPP leadership, specifically their national chairman [REDACTED]. These visits occurred in March and April, 2003. [REDACTED] attended a fund raiser for LUMUMBA at Tougaloo College to finance LUMUMBA's court costs associated with his potential disbarment. Following this fund raiser, members of the NBPP re-appeared in the Jackson area in public support of LUMUMBA while he argued his case before the Mississippi Appeals Court (MAC). The FBI conducted surveillance in the area of the MAC and observed NBPP members overtly

b6

b7C

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

conducting counter surveillance to identify law enforcement presence in the area.

While conducting these investigations, the FBI identified [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] On 02/11/2002, [REDACTED] using the name [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED] was arrested by authorities in Georgia for obstruction subsequent to a high speed chase. [REDACTED] was in possession of several firearms to include an AR15 rifle, a bullet resistant vest, concealed two-way radio equipment, and other tactical type gear (192C-AT-93595).

b6  
b7C

In January 2002, following the conviction of a client for federal drug offences, LUMUMBA stood on the steps of the federal courthouse in Jackson to inform a group of supporters that "it was time for a revolution" and "it's time to bring the government down."

On 06/25/2003, a CI identified CHOKWE LUMUMBA as the co-founder of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO), an affiliate with the National Black United Front (NBUF), a member of the New Black Panther Party (NBPP), and the minister of information for the Republic of New Afrika (RNA).

LUMUMBA is further described as follows:

Race:	Black
Gender:	Male
Height:	6'3"
Weight:	200
DOB:	08/02/1947
SSAN:	364-46-3824
MSDL:	364-46-3824 (Valid Firearm Permit)
MIDL:	L551115015605
Addresses:	1002 Hallmark Dr. Jackson, MS

Phone: [REDACTED] 601/981-8212

b7E

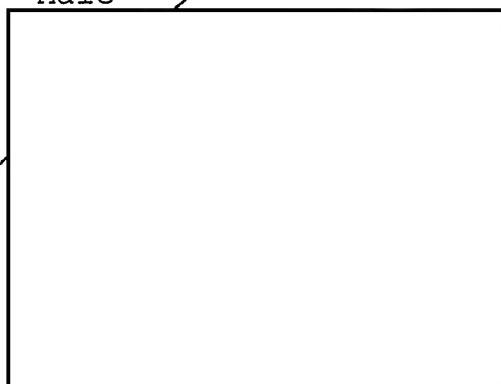
To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

[REDACTED] is further described as follows:

b6  
b7C

Race: Black  
Gender: Male  
Height:  
Weight:  
DOB:  
SSAN:  
MSDL:  
Addresses:



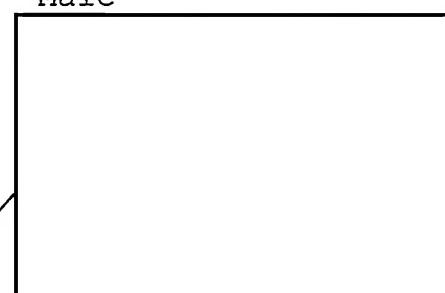
[REDACTED] is further described as follows:

Race: Black  
Gender: Male  
Height:  
Weight:  
DOB:  
SSAN:  
MSDL:  
Address:



[REDACTED] is further described as follows:

Race: Black  
Gender: Male  
Height:  
Weight:  
DOB:  
SSAN:  
MSDL:  
COB:  
Address:



FBI indices revealed LUMUMBA has traveled extensively throughout the United States over the past twenty years. Text for the following serials are not available in ACS; therefore, the Jackson Division is requesting a hard copy of each serial.

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

LEAD (S) :

### **Set Lead 1: (Action)**

**ANSWER**

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Jackson Division requests [ ] review the information contained in the enclosed LHM and determine the feasibility of

b7E

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

FBIHQ	

b7E

**Set Lead 2: (Action)**

ALBANY

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Albany		

b7E

**Set Lead 3: (Info)**

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GA

Read and clear.

**Set Lead 4: (Action)**

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSEUCHETUTS

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Boston		

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

Boston

Boston

Boston

Boston

b7E

### Set Lead 5: (Action)

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

Chicago	
Chicago	
Chicago	

b7E

**Set Lead 6: (Action)**

CINCINNATI

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Cincinnati		
Cincinnati		

b7E

**Set Lead 7: (Info)**

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, ILLINOIS

Read and clear.

**Set Lead 8: (Info)**

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Read and clear.

**Set Lead 9: (Action)**

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Little Rock		

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

**Set Lead 10: (Action)**

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Los Angeles		

b7E

**Set Lead 11: (Action)**

MILWAUKEE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Milwaukee		

b7E

**Set Lead 12: (Action)**

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Newark		
Newark		
Newark		

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

57E

**Set Lead 13: (Action)**

NEW YORK

**AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

New York

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

New York	[REDACTED]
New York	[REDACTED]
New York	[REDACTED]

b7E

Set Lead 14: (Action)

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Norfolk	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7E

Set Lead 15: (Action)

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Philadelphia	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Philadelphia	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7E

Set Lead 16: (Action)

RICHMOND

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Richmond	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

Set Lead 17: (Action)

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
San Antonio		

b7E

Set Lead 18: (Action)

SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
San Diego		

b7E

Set Lead 19: (Action)

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
San Francisco		

b7E

To: [REDACTED] From: Jackson  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/25/2003

b7E

**Set Lead 20: (Action)**

SAN JUAN

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Provide Jackson Division with copy of following serial.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
San Juan		

b7E

**Set Lead 21: (Action)**

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Provide Jackson Division with copies of following serials.

Field Office	UCFN	Serial
Washington Field		

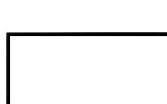
b7E

♦♦

266A-JN-29364

WJS:ws

1



Attached hereto is a [redacted] report for [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

213  
JK

266A-JN-29364-8

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 28 2003	
FBI JACKSON	

200 [redacted] 502.1N5

b6  
b7C

(=READ INBOX.1 TEXT)  
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#489)

TEXT: VZCZCWF025

PP HQ AX AT BA BS CG CI DE JN LA NK NO NY PH

DE WF025 092 2222

ZNR UUUUU

P 022222Z APR 86

FM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED] PRIORITY

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

ALEXANDRIA PRIORITY

ATLANTA [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BALTIMORE [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BOSTON [REDACTED] PRIORITY

CHICAGO [REDACTED] PRIORITY

CINCINNATI [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

JACKSON [REDACTED] PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEWARK [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEW YORK [REDACTED] PRIORITY

PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED] PRIORITY

3 4 5

SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
SERIALIZED	NOT FILED	
APR 2 1986		
FBI - NEWARK		

Serial  
266A-JN-29364-10

PAGE TWO DE WF #0025 UNCLAS

BT

UNCLAS

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA): DOMESTIC SECURITY-TERRORISM;

OO:DETROIT

RE WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 3/26/86; NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE  
TO DIRECTOR, ET AL, 3/27/86; NEW YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR,  
ET AL, 3/28/86; AND JACKSON TELETYPE TO NEW YORK, ET AL,  
3/27/86.

DURING THE EVENING, 3/28/86, A PRO-LIBYAN, ANTI-U.S.,  
DEMONSTRATION-RALLY, ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY 100 PEOPLE  
WAS HELD AT LAFAYETTE PARK DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE WHITE  
HOUSE. IT WAS ANTICIPATED THAT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] MIGHT TRAVEL  
TO WDC TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS DEMONSTRATION ALONG WITH OTHER  
RNA MEMBERS AND INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT  
ORGANIZATIONS. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE BY WFO FAILED TO  
LOCATE [REDACTED] OR ANY OTHER RNA PEOPLE AT THIS DEMONSTRATION.  
FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING WFO'S COVERAGE OF THE DEMONSTRATION  
PROVIDED TO BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES UNDER CASE  
ENTITLED, "PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR LIBYAN STUDENTS (PCLS);

PAGE THREE DE WF #0025 UNCLAS

IT-LIBYA; OO:ALEXANDRIA".

DURING THE WEEKEND, 3/28-30/86, THE ANNUAL RNA BLACK NATIONS DAY (BND) CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT THE MARIE H. REED COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER, 2200 18TH ST., N.W., WDC. WFO SURVEILLANCE UNITS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] COVERED THIS FUNCTION. COVERAGE INVOLVED UTILIZATION OF BUREAU SOURCES FROM [REDACTED] DIVISIONS. THE [REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER SUVEILLANCE COVERAGE WAS ALSO AFFORDED.

FBI NEW YORK SURVEILLANCE UNITS FOLLOWED [REDACTED] b6 b7C FROM NEW YORK CITY TO WDC, ON 3/29/86. [REDACTED] TRAVELED TO WDC IN A [REDACTED] BEARING [REDACTED] TAG [REDACTED] REGISTERED TO [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] ADDRESS [REDACTED] THE VEHICLE [REDACTED] WAS OCCUPIED BY [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN WDC, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

3

PAGE FOUR DE WF #0025 UNCLAS

WDC, WHERE MANY RNA BND ATTENDEES STAYED. FROM THERE

[REDACTED] TRAVELED AND STOPPED AT A RESIDENCE LOCATED AT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] BEFORE

PROCEEDING TO THE MARIE H. REED CENTER FOR THE BND CONFERENCE.

PHOTOGRAPH SURVEILLANCE WAS CONDUCTED AT THE CENTER DURING THE BND CONFERENCE OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING THEREIN AND WILL BE PROVIDED UPON DEVELOPING TO INTERESTED OFFICES. THE FOLLOWING LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS WERE OBSERVED AT BND BEWEEN 3/29-30/86: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHOKWE LUMUMBA, NAPO

NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY; [REDACTED]

4

PAGE FIVE DE WF #0025 UNCLAS

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT. MANY OF THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS HELD WORKSHOPS/ LECTURES DURING THE CONFERENCE DEALING WITH VARIOUS ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT. DISCUSSIONS WERE ALSO HELD WHICHSTRONGLY DENOUNCED U.S. FOREIGN POLICY REGARDING NICARAGUA AND LIBYA. LEADERS LIKE CHOKWE LUMUMBA CALLED FOR SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT AMONG GROUPS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALSO CALLED FOR JOINING TOGETHER OF GROUPS LIKE THE NATION OF ISLAM, RNA, NAPO. [REDACTED]

IT SHOULD BE NOTED, THAT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] ONLY STAYED IN WDC 3/29/86, AND WAS DRIVEN TO THE AIRPORT AT 5:30 P.M., 3/29/86, BY [REDACTED] CHOKWE LUMUMBA IN A RENTED RED FORD ESCORT BEARING MICHIGAN TAG 494 NZE. THIS VEHICLE WAS DRIVEN BY LUMUMBA AND HIS WIFE NUBIA LUMUMBA, WHO RESIDED AT [REDACTED] WDC,

5

PAGE SIX DE WF #0025 UNCLAS

DURING THE BND CONFERENCE. THIS RESIDENCE BELONGS TO [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
NUMEROUS VEHICLE LICENSE PLATES OF BND ATTENDEES WERE  
OBTAINED DURING SURVEILLANCE AND WILL BE PROVIDED TO  
APPROPRIATE OFFICES BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATIONS.

DURING [REDACTED] STAY IN WDC, HE WAS NOT OBSERVED  
MEETING WITH ANY LIBYANS NOR WERE ANY LIBYANS OR OTHER ARABS  
SEEN ATTENDING THE BND CONFERENCE. [REDACTED] AT THE CONCLUSION  
OF THE CONFERENCE, EVENING OF 3/30/86, AT APPROXIMATELY  
7:30 P.M., SURVEILLED OUT OF WDC HEADING NORTH ON INTERSTATE  
95 TOWARDS NEW YORK.

LEADS. RECEIVING OFFICES [REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
WFO WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF PHYSICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
SURVEILLANCE TO DETROIT AND INTERESTED OFFICES.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

BT

#0025

NNNN

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#982)

TEXT:

DE00006 2102036

RR HQ2 AT BS CG DL DN JK LA NK NY

DE DE

R 292036Z JUL 86

FM DETROIT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATLANTA [REDACTED] ROUTINE

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

BOSTON [REDACTED] ROUTINE

CHARLOTTE ROUTINE

CHICAGO [REDACTED] ROUTINE

DALLAS (INFO) ROUTINE

DENVER ROUTINE

JACKSON [REDACTED] ROUTINE

JACKSONVILLE ROUTINE

KANSAS CITY ROUTINE

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] ROUTINE

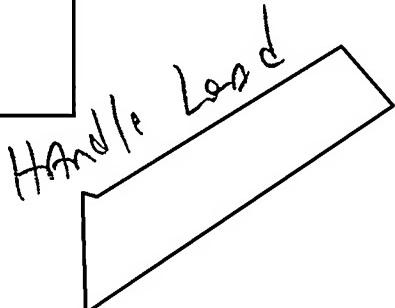
MOBILE ROUTINE

NEWARK [REDACTED] ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] ROUTINE

NEW YORK [REDACTED] ROUTINE

2  
JULY



SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED  
JUL 29 1986

266A-JN-29364 serial 11

PAGE TWO DE [REDACTED] UNCLAS E F T O

b7E

RICHMOND ROUTINE

SACRAMENTO ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED] ROUTINE

BT

SECTION 1 OF 4

UNCLAS E F T O

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY-TERRORISM;

OO: DETROIT

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

RE DETROIT TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED APRIL 11  
AND 25, 1986.

REFERENCED TELETYPE SET FORH [REDACTED]

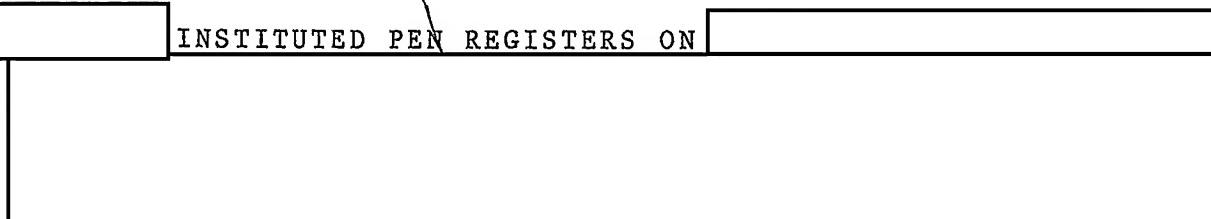
b7E

[REDACTED] OBTAINED FROM [REDACTED] PEN REGISTERS.

COPIES ONLY SENT TO THOSE OFFICES WITH SUBSCRIBER LEADS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE DIVISIONS NOT IN  
RECEIPT OF REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS, ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INSTITUTED PEN REGISTERS ON [REDACTED]



PAGE THREE DE [REDACTED]

UNCLAS E F T O

b6  
b7C  
b7E

A REVIEW OF [REDACTED] OBTAINED

FROM THE ABOVE PEN REGISTERS FOR THE PERIOD

[REDACTED] REFLECTS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/01/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C

From: Newark

C-15

Contact: Detective [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: [redacted] (Pending) - 12

b7E

Title: CHANGED  
[redacted]

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-  
PREDICATE OFFENSE

Synopsis: To provide Jackson Division with copies of requested information.

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7

b7E

Enclosure(s): Two (2) copies of [redacted] and  
[redacted]

Details: Newark is providing the requested background information for CHOKWE LUMUMBA from [redacted] and [redacted]. It should be noted that [redacted] could not be located and may have been destroyed.

266A-JN-29364-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG - 5 2003	
FBI JACKSON	
[redacted]	HBM/CJM

To: Jackson From: Newark  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/01/2003

**LEAD(s) :**

**Set Lead 1: (Info)**

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Newark is providing requested information.

♦♦

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/01/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted] / JTTF

From: San Antonio

[redacted] / JTTF

Contact: SA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364-13 (None)

Title: [redacted]

b6  
b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
 Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
 PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
 AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE

**Synopsis:** To report lead covered and enclose copy of San Antonio communication where Chokwe Lumumba is referenced.

**Enclosure(s):** One copy of teletype communication from Minneapolis to San Antonio dated September 29, 1989.

**Details:** In response to a lead set by Jackson Division, San Antonio Division is forwarding a copy of a Minneapolis Division teletype dated September 29, 1989, [redacted] in San Antonio file [redacted]. This serial is a teletype and references, [redacted] the name Chokwe Lumumba as having been in the company of [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted] Lumumba and these others were in Minneapolis for speaking engagements, according to the communication.

M19CO is an abbreviation for May 19th Communist Organization, a radical communist group organized in the 1980's to promote liberation of Puerto Rico and Central America from United States capitalist/imperialist influences. Members of the M19CO organization and their associates conducted bank robberies and bombings to finance and make the public aware of their cause. Former Top Ten Fugitives [redacted] wanted for armored car robberies and bombings, were believed to be [redacted]

b6  
b7C

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG - 6 2003	
FBI JACKSON	
MZ	FBM/C

266A-JN-29364-13

To: Jackson From: San Antonio  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/01/2003

[REDACTED] It was believed that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

This was the only reference to Lumumba in this file and there was no mention of Lumumba having any association with the M19CO movement. San Antonio considers this lead covered.

To: Jackson From: San Antonio  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/01/2003

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Info)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

For information.

♦♦

50P 9/30

0018 MRI 01348

PR [REDACTED] =BIBS FBICG FBIMI FBINY FBIPH FBISA

DE FBIMP #0001 272235Z

ZNR UUUUU

P 291656Z SEP 89

FM FBI MINNEAPOLIS [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI BOSTON [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI CHICAGO [REDACTED] PRIORITY/

FBI MILWAUKEE [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI NEW YORK [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI SAN ANTONIO [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

ARMED AND DANGEROUS; ESCAPE RISK; SUBJECTS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO  
POSSESS WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES.

SECTION ONE OF TWO SECTIONS

CITE: //3480//

PASS: CID, DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] YES NO

REVIEWED

ENTERED

DATE 11-14-89

INITIALS amb

SEARCHED  INDEXED   
SERIALIZED  FILED

11-14-89

FBI — SAN ANTONIO

*Jane* *RJM*

PAGE TWO DE FBIMP 0001 UNCLAS

SUBJECT: MAY 19 COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (M19CO) [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] AKA - FUGITIVE (A); [REDACTED] OO:

NEW YORK.

[REDACTED] AKA - FUGITIVE (A); [REDACTED]

UFAP - ASSAULT OF A POLICE OFFICER; OO: NEW YORK.

/ A SENSITIVE AND RELIABLE SOURCE [REDACTED]

ADVISED [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] WILL BE TRAVELING BY CAR, NOT FURTHER DESCRIBED, TO

MINNEAPOLIS ON OR ABOUT [REDACTED] AND WILL BE /

ACCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED].

MINNEAPOLIS IS PROVIDING AN ANALYSIS OF [REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED] WITH THE HOPE OF [REDACTED]

0001 MRI 01356

PP [REDACTED] FBIBS FBICG FBIMI FBINY FBIFH FBISA

DE FBIMP #0002 2730007

ZNR UUUUU

P 291659Z SEP 89

FM FBI MINNEAPOLIS [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI BOSTON [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI CHICAGO [REDACTED] /PRIORITY/

FBI MILWAUKEE [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI NEW YORK [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

FBI SAN ANTONIO [REDACTED] /ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

ARMED AND DANGEROUS; ESCAPE RISK; SUBJECTS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO

POSSESS WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES.

SECTION TWO OF TWO SECTIONS

CITE: //3480//

PASS: CID, DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION, [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

PAGE TWO DE FBIMP 0002 UNCLAS

SUBJECT: MAY 19 COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (M19CO): [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] AKA - FUGITIVE (A) [REDACTED] OO:

NEW YORK.

TEXT CONTINUES:

[REDACTED]  
b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

IN [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

IDENTIFIED AS [REDACTED] MOVED FROM [REDACTED] TO A

[REDACTED] IT HAS BEEN OPINED THAT

[REDACTED] IS IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] EXTENSIVE

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE MILWAUKEE AND

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/05/2003

To: [REDACTED]

Attn: [REDACTED] RM11741

b6  
b7C  
b7ESSA  
SSA  
SSA  
IOS

Jackson

Attn: SA [REDACTED]

From: Newark

[REDACTED] JTTF

Contact: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: [REDACTED] (Pending) - 3318  
266A-JN-29364 (Pending) - 14

b7E

Title: [REDACTED]

AOT-DT-FUGITIVE;  
UFAC-MURDER;b6  
b7Cb6  
b7CCHOKWE LUMUMBA, AKA; ET AL;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT-VIOLENT CRIMESARMED AND DANGEROUS  
ESCAPE RISK

Synopsis: To provide [REDACTED] and Jackson with information regarding Newark's interest in captioned matters.

b7E

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7

Details: For the information of recipients, Newark continues to [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG - 7 2003	
FBI JACKSON	

[REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED] From: Newark  
Re: [REDACTED] 08/05/2003

b7E

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Newark's investigation indicates that [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Investigation continues at Newark.

**LEAD(s) :**

**Set Lead 1: (Discretionary)**

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MS

Jackson is requested to advise Newark of any RNA information related to [REDACTED] and contacts with other left wing radical groups.

b6  
b7C  
b7E

- 1 -

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 08/01/2003

(PROTECT IDENTITY)

(PROTECT IDENTITY)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

interviewed [redacted] After being advised of the interviewing agents' identities and the nature of the interview, [redacted] provided the following information:

[redacted]

[redacted]

(PROTECT IDENTITY)

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

266 A-JN-29364-15

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG - 5 2003	
FBI JACKSON	

IRBm/can

Investigation on 07/28/03 at [redacted]

File # 266A-JN-29364 Date dictated 08/01/03  
 by TFA [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

266A-JN-29364  
WJS:ws

1

Attached hereto is [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name:  
Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security  
Account Number:  
Driver's License  
Number:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Eyes:  
Hair:  
Employment:

Black  
Male



b6  
b7C  
b7E

b6  
b7C

266A-JN-29364-16

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

AUG - 1 2003

FBI JACKSON

KBM / CM

21 [redacted] 05, 11 NS

b6  
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/05/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6

b7C

b7E

From: Little Rock

[redacted] / JTTF

Contact: SA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 (Pending)-17

Title: CHANGED

b6

b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES - PREDICATE OFFENSE

Synopsis: To respond to lead set by Jackson Division.

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7

b7E

Enclosure(s): Enclosed for Jackson is a photocopy of the  
following serial: [redacted]

Details: Due to the fact that the above-mentioned serial is not  
available in ACS, Jackson Division has requested a hard copy of  
this serial.



266A-JN-29364-17

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
AUG - 7 2003  
FBI JACKSON  
[Signature]

b6

b7C

b7E

\6 [redacted] .EC



To: [REDACTED] From: Little Rock  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/05/2003

b7E

**LEAD(s) :**

**Set Lead 1: (Info)**

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MS

Read and Clear.

♦♦

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#434)

TEXT:

VZCZCLA0015

PP HQ LR

DE LA #0015 0822240

ZNR UUUUU

P 222340Z MAR 88

FM LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BI, LITTLE ROCK PRIORITY

AT

NCLAS

ATTN: [REDACTED]

ATRAC; DS/T; OO; LITTLE ROCK

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, LITTLE ROCK HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION FROM LOS ANGELES REGARDING [REDACTED] DOB:

[REDACTED] PREVIOUS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE OF VALUE IN THE ABOVE CAPTIONED PROSECUTION.

ON 3/2/88, INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT THEY HAD SOURCE INFORMATION THAT A MEETING HAD TAKEN PLACE AT THE SHERATON HOTEL, WASHINGTON D.C., ON 2/12/88 BETWEEN WHITE RIGHT WING GROUPS AND BLACK GROUPS. THIS MEETING WAS SPONSORED BY THE "SELF DETERMINATION COMMITTEE" AND THE

AUTOMATED INDICES SEARCHED  
ON 4/25/88 BY NR

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Call

[REDACTED]  
advised  
8:25 AM 3/23/88  
YNS

USA  
advise 3/24/88  
3/24/88

[REDACTED]  
SUB H-1126  
NR  
NR  
100-100-100  
[REDACTED]

I Copies  
3/23/88  
ab

PAGE TWO DE LA 0015 UNCLAS  
LEAGUE OF PACE AMENDMENT. AS PER THE FLYER SUPPLIED BY THE  
SOURCE, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THEIR GROUPS WERE  
SCHEDULED TO SPEAK:

BLACK REPRESENTATIVES

ROBERT BROCK - SELF DETERMINATION COMMITTEE

AJAMU MWAFRIKA - AFRICAN NATIONAL REPARATIONS ORGANIZATION

JUMANNE MWEUSTI

LEON DOBBS - REPORTER, SPOTLIGHT (BLACK HEBREW)

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, ESQ - NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON, NEW AFRICAN

WHITE RIGHT WING GROUPS

INDIVIDUALS

JOHN C. WEBB - REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR U.S. SENATOR -

MARYLAND

ANNE MEAMON - CITIZENS FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

HAROLD VON BRAUN (ON BEHALF OF) REV. R. BUTLER, ARYAN

NATIONS

J.W. FARRANDS - KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

JAMES WICKSTROM - POSSE COMMITATUS

DANIEL JOHNSON - LEAGUE OF PACE AMENDMENT ADVOCATES

PAGE THREE DE LA 0015 UNCLAS

ROBERT HOY - AUTHOR AND TREASURER, DAVID DUKE CAMPAIGN

THE FPLIER WAS ON THE LETTERHEAD OF THE SELF-DETERMINATION COMMITTEE WITH THE LEAGUE OF PACE AMENDMENT ADVOCATES TYPED AT THE TOP, ADDRESSED TO ALL SPEAKERS AND GUESTS, FROM ROBERT BROCK, PRESIDENT. TOPIC OF THE MEETING WAS TO BE THE ISSUES ADDRESSED IN A COMPLAINT FILED BY THE SELF-DETERMINATION COMMITTEE IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ON 1/26/88 WHICH THEY REFER TO AS "INTERNATIONAL BRIEF". (UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME WHICH DISTRICT COURT THE ABOVE WAS FILED).

THIS COMPLAINT APPEARS TO DEAL WITH THE BELIEF THAT THE AMERICAN NEGROES ARE STILL ENSLAVED AND HELD CAPTIVE BY THE WHITE MAN. DUE TO THIS CAPTIVITY BLACKS HAVE LOST THEIR LANGUAGE, HERITAGE, CULTURE, RELIGION, SOVEREIGNTY AND SELF DETERMINATION. THEY HAVE REQUESTED THE COURT TO RESTORE, REPAIR, REPARATE AND REPATRIATE NEGROES TO LAND FROM WHICH THEY WERE CAPTURED.

SOURCE INFORMATION RECEIVED CONFIRMS THAT THE MEETING DID IN FACT TAKE PLACE ON 2/12/88, BEGINNING AT 1200 HOURS AT THE SHERATON HOTEL, VERMONT ROOM, 2660 WOODLEY ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. AND THE FOLLOWING WERE CONFIRMED TO HAVE ATTENDED:

ROBERT BROCK

HAROLD VON BRAUN

PAGE FOUR DE LA 0015 UNCLAS

JAMU MWAFRIKA

J.W. FARRANDS

LEON DOBBS

DANEIL JOHNSON

ANNE NEAMON

ROBERT HOY

IT IS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME AS TO WHAT SPECIFICALLY WAS  
DISCUSSED HOWEVER, FURTHER INQUIRIES ARE BEING MADE.

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] HAS BEEN LISTED TO TESTIFY AS A DEFENSE

WITNESS FOR [REDACTED] AT THE WATPAC TRIAL, FORT SMITH,  
ARKANSAS.

THE SELF-DETERMINATION COMMITTEE, WHICH LISTS ITSELF AS A  
CALIFORNIA CORPORATION, ADDRESS OF 8223 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS  
ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90003 / IS INFACt THE "SELF-DETERMINATION,  
REPARATIONS, REPATRIATION AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SLAVES  
DESCENDANTS," P.O. BOX 4442, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92702, WHICH  
HAS BEEN A TAX EXEMPT CORPORATION SINCE JANUARY 1965, PER THE  
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

THE FOLLOWING IDENTIFYING INFORMATION FOR [REDACTED]  
HAS BEEN COMPILED BY DEPUTY [REDACTED] LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S

PAGE FIVE DE LA 0015 UNCLAS

DEPARTMENT:

NAME

DOB:

RACE

CALIFORNIA D/L

CII#

FBI#

SSAN#

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

REGISTERED VEHICLE

BT

#0015

NNNN

b6  
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 07/31/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

From: Norfolk [redacted]

Contact: SA [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 -18 (Pending)

Title: [redacted]

b6  
b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBBA, aka,  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA  
AOT-DT

Synopsis: To report results of investigation in Norfolk. Norfolk lead covered.

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7.14

Enclosure(s): Enclosed for Jackson only is one (1) copy of 08/5/1986 Airtel 91A-NF-4286, serial 536, from ADIC, New York to FBIHQ Domestic Terrorism Section. It should be noted that this file was reopened as 91A-NY-22662 on 12/15/1988.

Details: The Norfolk Division was able to acquire serial 536 from 91A-NF-4286 case file. The case was reopened on 12/15/1988 into 91A-NY-22662, titled NYROB; MAJOR CASE NUMBER 37; BR (A); TFIS - MURDER; RICO; [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted] Of note is reference to CHOKWE LUMUMBBA, who was [redacted] attorney during the trial and was listed as not being cooperative.

Norfolk lead covered.

266A-JN-29364-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 11 2003	
FBI - JACKSONVILLE	

b6  
b7C

To: Jackson From: Norfolk  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 07/31/2003

Set Lead 1: (Discretionary)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Read and clear. Norfolk lead covered.

FBI

## TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype  
 Facsimile  
 Airtel

## PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate  
 Priority  
 Routine

## CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET  
 SECRET  
 CONFIDENTIAL  
 UNCLAS E F T O  
 UNCLAS

Date 8/5/86

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
 (ATTN: SSA [redacted]) DOMESTIC TERRORISM  
 SECTION, ROOM 4259)

b6  
b7C  
b7E

FROM : ADIC, NEW YORK (91A-22662 SUB EEEE) (P) (JTF-2)

SUBJECT: NYROB; [redacted]  
 MAJOR CASE NUMBER 37;  
 BR(A): TFIS - MURDER: RICO;  
 [redacted]  
 FUGITIVE (A); WANTED FLYER # 511  
 (OO:NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau and each receiving office are two photographs of [redacted]

b6  
b7C

For the information of the Bureau and receiving offices, the enclosed photographs of [redacted] came from a California driver's license (DL) in the name [redacted]. The DL was issued to [redacted] in [redacted]. On the DL, [redacted] used a date of birth of [redacted] and is described as being [redacted]

Above info in [redacted]

NCIC

As the Bureau and receiving offices are aware, [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)  
 (1 - SSA [redacted])  
 2 - Albuquerque (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Alexandria (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Anchorage (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2)  
 (COPY COUNT CONTINUED PAGE 2)  
 2 - New York

DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION

DBM:yf  
 ( )

*See leads re  
 DMV &泡  
 11 o go  
 et ammutes  
 releases etc  
 536  
 (E)*

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Number) (Time)

SEARCHED *[initials]* INDEXED *[initials]*  
 SERIALIZED *[initials]* FILED *[initials]*

AUG 11 1986

*Reaff*

During this four year period. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] The main individuals who are known to have assisted [redacted] and [redacted] are as follows:

[redacted]

A review of records of the above individuals and [redacted]  
revealed [redacted] Those individuals  
are as follows:

COPIES (Continued)

- 2 - Baltimore (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Boston (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Brooklyn-Queens (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Buffalo (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Butte (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Chicago (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Columbia (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Denver (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Detroit (Encls. 2)
- 2 - El Paso (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Honolulu (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Houston (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Indianapolis (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Jackson (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Kansas City (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Las Vegas (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Louisville (Encls. 2)

(COPY COUNT CONTINUED PAGE 3)

[REDACTED]

CHOKWE LUMUMBA,  
[REDACTED] Attorney at trial, Detroit, Michigan);

Certain of these individuals have been interviewed by the FBI and have not been cooperative.

Los Angeles has interviewed [REDACTED]

The following is a summary of the information developed from those interviews:

COPIES (Continued)

- 2 - Memphis (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Miami (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Milwaukee (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Minneapolis (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Mobile (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Newark (Encls. 2)
- 2 - New Haven (Encls. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2)
- 2 - New Rochelle (Encls. 2)
- ② - Norfolk (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Oklahoma City (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Omaha (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Phoenix (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Portland (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Richmond (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Sacramento (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Saint Louis (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Salt Lake City (Encls. 2)
- 2 - San Antonio (Encls. 2)
- 2 - San Diego (Encls. 2)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2)
- 2 - San Juan (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Savannah (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Seattle (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Springfield (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Tampa (Encls. 2)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encls. 2)

From: [redacted]  
To: [redacted]  
Date: Tue, Jul 8, 2003 5:56 PM  
Subject: Chokwe Lumumba, aka, Edwin L. Taliaferro

----- this email being sent with SSA [redacted] approval -----

CC: [redacted]

261A-JN - 29364-19

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED *by* \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED *by* \_\_\_\_\_ *KBM Top*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/11/2003

To: ✓Jackson

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

From: Los Angeles  
[redacted]

Contact: [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 (Pending) - 2D

Title: CHANGED;  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBA AKA  
EDWIN FINLEY TALIAFERRO;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE;  
OO: JACKSON

Synopsis: Lead 10 of serial 7 covered.

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7

Enclosure(s): Photocopies of various serials.

Details: Writer was tasked to provide photocopies of the following five (5) serials:

[redacted] b7E

166E-LA-105075-M serial 79;

66F-LA-146263-N serial 11.

Photocopies of the five serials are enclosed.

Los Angeles considers this lead covered.

266A-JN-29364-2 b6  
b7C

[redacted]	SEARCHED _____ SERIALIZED _____	INDEXED _____ FILED _____
SEP - 9 2003		
FBI JACKSON		K3m / CPM

To: Jackson From: Los Angeles  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/11/2003

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Discretionary)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MS

Read and clear.

♦♦

FOUR SIXTEEN HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX#1 (#1117)

TEXT:

DE000003 0222109Z

JAN 2 1986

TELETYPE RT.

PP PQ2 AX AT BA BS CG LA NY PH SF WF  
OF DE

0222109Z JAN 86

FM DETROIT [REDACTED]

b7E

TO DIRECTOR (PRIORITY)

ALEXANDRIA [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

ATLANTA [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

BALTIMORE [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

BOSTON [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

CHICAGO [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

JACKSON [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

NEW YORK [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

BT

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~  
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

TELETYPE COPY



SERIALIZED	FILED
SEARCHED	INDEXED
JAN 2 1 1986	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO DE

~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY - TERRORISM;

OO: DETROIT

b6  
b7C  
b7E

THIS ENTIRE COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~SECRET~~".

RE ALEXANDRIA TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1985, CAPTIONED LIBYAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE; IT - LIBYA; OO: ALEXANDRIA, NO COPY TO ATLANTA, DETROIT, JACKSON, NEW ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA, OR SAN FRANCISCO; AND JACKSON TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER 27, 1985, TRIPLE CAPTIONED RNA; NYROB, MAJOR CASE NUMBER 37; OO: NEW YORK; AND NAFF, MAJOR CASE NUMBER 67; OO: NEW YORK, COPIES ONLY TO DETROIT, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.

REFERENCED ALEXANDRIA TELETYPE PROVIDED A LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO REPORTEDLY ATTENDED A THREE-DAY ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN TRIPOLI, LIBYA, DURING AUGUST, 1985. NOTED IN THIS LIST WERE THE FOLLOWING RNA

AFFILIATES: [REDACTED] BOSTON,

MASSACHUSETTS, WHO IS THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW YORK, NEW YORK, WHO HAS

BEEN IDENTIFIED AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE DE [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

NEW YORK AREA; [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted] CHOKWE LUMUMBA, NATIONAL

CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION

(NAPO), WHICH IS A MILITANT RNA SPLINTER GROUP; [redacted]  
[redacted]

REFERENCED JACKSON TELETYPE ADVISED THAT IN EARLY  
OCTOBER, 1985, [redacted] TRAVELED TO [redacted]  
[redacted]

PAGE SIX DE

~~SECRET~~

b7E

[REDACTED]

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE END OF THE CURRENT  
SIX-MONTH INVESTIGATION PERIOD IS DRAWING NEAR,  
RECIPIENT OFFICES ARE FURTHER REQUESTED TO PROVIDE  
A SUCCINT SUMMARY OF RNA OR RELATED ACTIVITY WITHIN  
THEIR DIVISIONS, THE COMPILATION OF WHICH WILL BE  
USED BY THE DETROIT DIVISION TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUED  
INVESTIGATION OF THE RNA. RESPONSES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED  
BY TELETYPE NO LATER THAN JANUARY 31, 1986.

INSTANT COMMUNICATION IS A DUPLICATE OF ONE  
TRANSMITTED ON JANUARY 2, 1986; HOWEVER, ON JANUARY 21,  
1986, IT CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF DETROIT THAT ALL OF  
THE CAPTIONED OFFICES WERE NOT IN RECEIPT OF SAME.

~~G-DX Q-3, DRD OADR.~~

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.10 (#1301)

TEXT:

DE00013 1010236Z

RR HQ2 AT CG LA NY SF WF

DE DE

R110236Z APR 86

FM DETROIT [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

ATLANTA [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

CHICAGO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

CLEVELAND (ROUTINE)

JACKSON [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

NEW YORK [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

BT

SECTION 1 OF 2

UNCLAS E F T O

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY; TERRORISM;

OO: DETROIT.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

[REDACTED]  
After serializing  
Please return a  
copy to me  
DICK

Info Requested  
4/14/86

IT-2

"SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED MP FILED  
APR 14 1986

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] UNCLAS E F T O

b7E

[REDACTED]  
FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, ON [REDACTED]

b3

[REDACTED] INSTITUTED PEN REGISTERS ON [REDACTED]

A REVIEW OF [REDACTED] OBTAINED FROM THE PEN REGISTER,

b6  
b7C  
b7E

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.11 (#1302)

TEXT:

DE00014 1010242Z

RR HQ2 AT CG LA NY SF WF

DE DE

R110242Z APR 86

FM DETROIT [REDACTED] (P) (CIM1)

b7E

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

ATLANTA [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

CHICAGO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

CLEVELAND (ROUTINE)

JACKSON [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

NEW YORK [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

BT

SECTION 2 OF 2

UNCLAS E F T O

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY-TERRORISM;

OO: DETROIT.

# Memorandum



To : SAC LOS ANGELES (12D-LA-105075) Sub M Date 11/17/92

From : SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Subject: EIGHT TREY GANGSTER CRIPS;  
DRUGS;  
CIVIL UNREST;  
OO: LOS ANGELES

On November 12, 1992, SA [redacted] contacted Assistant District Attorney (ADA) [redacted] and provided him with the following information from Jackson, Mississippi regarding Attorney CHOKWE LUMUMBA. LUMUMBA'S birth name is EDWIN FINLEY TALIAFERRO according to records from the Jackson, Mississippi FBI office.

b6  
b7C

LUMUMBA has a date of birth of 8-2-47, and was born in Detroit, Michigan. His social security number is 364-46-3824, and FBI # is 365-382-J10. LUMUMBA IS 6'2" and 180 lbs. LUMUMBA attended Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

LUMUMBA has a law office in Detroit, Michigan under the following name: CHOKWE LUMUMBA, ESQ.

EDISON, DAVIS & LUMUMBA  
11000 W. McNICHOLS, SUITE 122  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48221

This address was current as of 1984.

No records of any complaints were on file with the State Bar in Mississippi for LUMUMBA according to Investigative Assistant [redacted]

2-12D-LA-105075 Sub M

QLH/qlh  
(2) Los Angeles

2B1D-LA-105075-M-79

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 19 1992	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

QLH

ol363ncrim  
r n bc-Lance-Parker 12-7 0451  
Lance Parker

ASAC  
SSA

1/1

V

## Judge Reduces Bail for Man Accused of Shotgun Attack During Riots

By MARY DUAN

City News Service

LOS ANGELES (CNS) - A judge today lowered the \$150,000 bail for a man accused of a shotgun attack on Reginald Denny, and also refused to allow a Mississippi civil rights attorney to take over the defendant's case.

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Michael Tynan re-set bail at \$100,000 for Lance Jerome Parker, a semi-professional football player who faces trial on charges of assault with a firearm, attempted arson and shooting at an occupied vehicle.

Parker, 26, allegedly rode a motorcycle through the intersection of Florence and Normandie avenues and pulled up to Denny as the trucker was sprawled on the ground semi-conscious after being beaten. Parker then allegedly opened fire with a pistol-grip shotgun from a distance of less than three feet, but none of the shots struck Denny.

Prosecutors also allege that Parker shot at gas pumps at a Unocal station on the corner, and at a car driven by an unidentified woman.

Tynan set a Jan. 15 pretrial hearing date for Parker, but the case may be delayed if defense attorney La'Chelle Woodert appeals Tynan's decision to forbid Mississippi-based lawyer Chokwe Lumumba from taking over the case.

Lumumba handled Parker's preliminary hearing in Los Angeles Municipal Court. Because he is not a member of the California State Bar, he needed Tynan's permission to handle the case in Superior Court.

But Tynan refused, finding that Lumumba "clearly has an agenda beyond defending Mr. Parker," according to Deputy District Attorney Larry Morrison.

"Granting the waiver to appear in Superior Court is a courtesy and not a right," Morrison said. "Judge Tynan reviewed the preliminary hearing transcript and said while Lumumba is a skilled attorney, he was also calculatedly disrespectful to the (preliminary hearing) magistrate."

Woodert said in court she would appeal Tynan's decision, and she refused to speak to the media.

Parker's supporters filled Tynan's courtroom, wearing badges that read: "Free Lance Parker" and "Free the L.A. Four, Plus ... the Sixth Man is Our Man." They also refused to speak with reporters.

Prosecutors contend Parker is shown on videotapes of the April 29 attack, checking the tank on Denny's truck, then stepping back, pulling the shotgun from an athletic bag and firing as Denny lay dazed and helpless.

Police say the truck's gas tank was dented by what appeared to be 26 shotgun pellets.

And in allegedly shooting at the Unocal pumps, Parker "obviously showed bad judgment, because if they had gone up, they would have taken him with them," Morrison said.

City News Service 11:20 12/7/1992

166F-LA-146263-11

2/26

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

12/7/92

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/01/2003

To: Jackson ✓

Attn: SA [redacted]

b6

b7C

b7E

From: Milwaukee

8

Contact: [redacted]

Approved By: [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 (Pending)

Title: [redacted]

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
 Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
 PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA;  
 AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE

Synopsis: Lead covered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Reference: 266A-JN-29364 Serial 7

b7E

Enclosure(s): Copy of [redacted]

Details: The requested copy of [redacted] included  
with EC.

♦♦

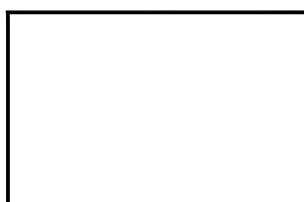
**UPLOADED BY MW**

WITH TEXT ✓

LEADS SET ✓

BY [initials]

DATE 8-12-03



21

266A-JN-29364

SEA 07/03	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 13 2003	
FBI JACKSON	

[Handwritten signature over the stamp]

'FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#562)

TEXT:

VICEDOMP0001

PP HQ CG DE CN MI NY

DE MP #0001 0472214

ZNY ZZZEE

P 162130Z FEB 89

FM FBI MINNEAPOLIS [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI [REDACTED] /PRIORITY/

FBI CHICAGO [REDACTED] /PRIORITY/

FBI DETROIT [REDACTED] /PRIORITY/

FBI JACKSON/PRIORITY/

FBI MILWAUKEE/PRIORITY/

FBI NEW YORK [REDACTED] /PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

CITE: //3480//

PASS: BUREAU: CID/DTU.

OO

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

~~3~~  
~~4~~

SUBJECT: MAY 15 COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (MISCO); DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM; OO: NEW YORK.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES [REDACTED] OF

KNOWN RELIABILITY, PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. [REDACTED]

HS

ENTER \_\_\_\_\_  
CHANGE \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ NO ACTION *Chm*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1 1989	
FOIMS	MANUAL
JAUKEE	

*b*

*Chm*

*Jaukee*

PAGE TWO DE MP 0001 UNCLAS E F T O

VERY SINGULAR IN NATURE AND CAUTION SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN THE  
HANDLING OF THIS INFORMATION;

THE M19CO IN CHICAGO PLANNED FOR THE TRAVEL AND VISIT OF  
~~CHOKWE LUMIMBA, AKA EDWIN TALIAFERRO~~, TO MINNEAPOLIS ON [REDACTED]  
LUMIMBA IS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW AFRICAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION  
AND A KNOWN BLACK REVOLUTIONARY, [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED OF  
THE ABOVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS TRAVEL AND VISIT TO MINNEAPOLIS  
BY LUMIMBA. IT WAS ALSO MENTIONED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WERE TO TRAVEL BY AUTOMOBILE  
FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK FOR UNKNOWN M19CO BUSINESS DURING THE  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MINNEAPOLIS SUGGESTS THAT THE TRAVEL OF [REDACTED] TO NEW  
YORK IS SIGNIFICANT TO [REDACTED] VISIT WITH LUMIMBA.

[REDACTED] ARRIVED IN MINNEAPOLIS DURING [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] AND ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE RESIDED AT THE  
RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]  
MINNEAPOLIS. THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE OBSERVED TO BE DRIVING A

PAGE THREE DE MF 0001 UNCLAS E P T O

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] BEARING ILLINOIS LICENSE [REDACTED] AND REGISTERED TO

[REDACTED] ALSO ACCOMPANYING [REDACTED] TO MINNEAPOLIS

WAS [REDACTED] IDENTIFIED

ONLY AS [REDACTED] (LAST NAME NOT RECALLED). THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE

DRIVING A [REDACTED] BEARING ILLINOIS LICENSE [REDACTED], REGISTERED

TO [REDACTED] SOURCE BELIEVES [REDACTED] AND THE

ABOVE [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) ALSO RESIDED AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADDRESS, MINNEAPOLIS, HOWEVER, COULD NOT

CONFIRM THIS INFORMATION.

LUMUMBA HAD TWO SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS IN MINNEAPOLIS ON 2/14/89, ONE AT THE LAW CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, AND THE OTHER AT THE SABATHANI COMMUNITY CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS. BOTH ACTIVITIES HAD APPROXIMATELY 60 TO 100 ATTENDEES FROM THE BLACK ACTIVIST COMMUNITY AS WELL AS FROM THE NEW LEFT ACTIVIST GROUPS IN THIS AREA. A THREE TO FIVE DOLLAR DONATION WAS REQUESTED FOR EACH SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT AND IT IS BELIEVED ALL OF THE MONEY RECEIVED THROUGH THE SALE OF LITERATURE AND CASSETTE TAPES, WAS GIVEN TO LUMUMBA. M1960 ACTIVIST [REDACTED] GAVE A SLIDE PRESENTATION PRIOR TO LUMUMBA'S TALK, WHICH COVERED THE NECESSITY FOR FUTURE ARMED ACTIONS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

PAGE FOUR DE XP 0001 UNCLAS E F T O.

IMPERIALISTIC GOVERNMENT, MINNEAPOLIS PROVIDED APPROPRIATE COVERAGE AT THESE ACTIVITIES AND MINNEAPOLIS DID NOT OBSERVE ANY OF THE DIFFERENT FEDERAL FUGITIVES ASSOCIATED WITH LUMUMBA AND M19CO MEMBERS.

LUMUMBA WAS OBSERVED TO BE A PASSENGER IN [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] BEARING MICHIGAN LICENSE [REDACTED] BELIEVED TO BE REGISTERED TO A [REDACTED] MINNEAPOLIS

INDICES ARE NEGATIVE FOR [REDACTED] LUMUMBA WAS ALSO IN THE COMPANY OF SEVERAL BODYGUARDS, WHO WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. LUMUMBA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE RESIDED AT UNKNOWN APARTMENT IN A LARGE COMPLEX LOCATED ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, LAW SCHOOL.

LUMUMBA WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE LEFT MINNEAPOLIS DURING THE VERY EARLY MORNING OF 2/15/69, AND WAS TO HAVE AN APPEARANCE AT AN UNKNOWN LOCATION IN MADISON, WISCONSIN. THE AFOREMENTIONED

[REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) ALONG WITH [REDACTED] ANOTHER M19CO MEMBER IN CHICAGO, WERE TO ASSIST LUMUMBA IN HIS ACTIVITIES IN MADISON ON 2/15/69. LUMUMBA WAS THEN TO LEAVE MADISON FOR OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN CHICAGO ON OR ABOUT 2/16 OR 17/69.

PAGE FIVE DE MP 3001 UNCLAS E F T O

[REDACTED] WERE GOING DIRECTLY FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO  
CHICAGO DURING THE LATE EVENING OF [REDACTED]

MINNEAPOLIS DETERMINED FROM [REDACTED] THAT  
AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED E. TALIAFERRO IS SCHEDULED TO FLY ON  
NORTHWEST FLIGHT 81 ON 3/27/89, LEAVING DETROIT AT 9:30 A.M. AND  
ARRIVING IN HAWAII AT 3:40 P.M. MINNEAPOLIS DOES NOT KNOW IF E.  
TALIAFERRO IS IDENTICAL TO THE SUBJECT LUMUMBA. THIS INDIVIDUAL  
IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO DETROIT FROM HONOLULU ON 4/4/89, ON  
NORTHWEST FLIGHT 83, LEAVING HONOLULU AT 4:50 P.M. AND ARRIVING  
IN DETROIT AT 7:44 A.M.

THE ABOVE SOURCE ALSO LEARNED [REDACTED] IS EXPECTED TO  
RETURN TO MINNEAPOLIS FOR SEVERAL DAYS DURING THE LATER PART OF  
MARCH OF 1989.

MINNEAPOLIS WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW WITH THE ABOVE ASSET FOR  
ANY FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING ABOVE RELATED MATTER.

BT

#0021

NNNN

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/04/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: [REDACTED]/JTTF

b6  
b7C  
b7E

SA [REDACTED]

From: Cincinnati

[REDACTED] JTTF/ Columbus RA

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364

(Pending) 22

Title: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIMES-PREDICATE OFFENSE

Synopsis: To provide information requested in lead to Cincinnati Division.

Reference: [REDACTED]

b7E

Enclosure(s): Copies of serials [REDACTED]

22  
Q&M

Details: Cincinnati Division has enclosed copies of requested serials [REDACTED]

Cincinnati Division considers this lead covered.

216Q [REDACTED] 2.2C

266A-JN-29364-22

b6  
b7C

AUG 13 2003

JR

To: Jackson From: Cincinnati  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 08/04/2003

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Discretionary)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Read and clear.

♦♦

VZCZCHQ02017  
PP HQ AX AT BA BS CG CI DE JN LA NK NO NY PH  
DE WF025 092 2222

ZNR UUUUU

P 022222Z APR 86

FM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED] : 04894856

-55,: SSA [REDACTED]

ALEXANDRIA PRIORITY

ATLANTA [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BALTIMORE [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BOSTON [REDACTED] PRIORITY

CHICAGO [REDACTED] PRIORITY

CINCINNATI [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

JACKSON [REDACTED] PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEWARK [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] PRIORITY

NEW YORK [REDACTED] PRIORITY

PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DO NOT DESTROY  
PENDING LITIGATION

DO NOT DESTROY  
PENDING LITIGATION  
DO NOT DESTROY  
PENDING LITIGATION  
197-1  
P-3779  
(3/88)

Wg

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED <i>See</i>
APR 5 1986	
FBI - CINCINNATI	



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
February 6, 1987

Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA)  
Domestic Security - Terrorism

Office of Origin: Detroit, Michigan

Date Investigative Summary Prepared: February 5, 1987

Basis for Investigation:

The investigation of the RNA is based on information obtained from RNA literature and reliable sources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI), along with intelligence obtained from active investigation of local and federal crimes which indicates RNA complicity, all of which demonstrates that the RNA is supportive of and engaged in the use of violence and armed revolutionary tactics in the pursuance of it's goals.

Background:

The RNA is a violence prone, extremist, black separatist organization founded in 1968 at Detroit, Michigan. The RNA's goal is to establish an independent black nation which would comprise all land within the boundaries of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The RNA considers this land their national territory and seeks total liberation of the land.

ARMED & DANGEROUS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b7E

KP KP

Feb 8 1987
101 - C - 100000

Jdt/18



Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA  
Domestic Security - Terrorism

In May, 1984, the militant faction of the RNA established a splinter organization called the New Afrika Peoples Organization(NAPO), whose basic revolutionary goals and principles coincide with the RNA with the primary exception that NAPO views the collaboration with other revolutionary groups, regardless of race or ethnic origin, as a necessary means if the organization is to realize it's goals.

During the summer, 1986, an operational agreement reportedly was reached between the two groups in that the RNA will engage in overt operations and political activities, whereas NAPO will concentrate on developing covert revolutionary and underground groups in a united front organization.

Investigation to Date:

International Activities

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA)  
Domestic Security - Terrorism

On October 30, 1986, a Federal Grand Jury, at Chicago, Illinois, returned a 46 count indictment against four leaders of the EL-RUKINS [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted]  
During the above investigation, IMARI OBADELE, the President of the RNA was also in contact with representatives of the Libyan Government.

On April 15, 1986, OBADELE sent a letter addressed to Mu'Ammar Al-Qadhafi denouncing the military attack by the United States against Libya. On July 23, 1986, Dr. Ali A. Treiki, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Government of Libya, New York City, New York, responded with a letter of appreciation.

On July 14, 1986, sent a letter to Treiki(supra) announcing that [redacted] supra will personally deliver the draft of a proposed treaty between the RNA and the Libyan Government, which is to be forwarded to Al-Qadhafi. The letter identified [redacted] as [redacted] as he has performed several important diplomatic tasks for the RNA.

b6  
b7C

On September 27, 1986, [redacted]  
[redacted] along with [redacted] departed the United States in route to Libya. The purpose of the trip was to solicit financial support for the RNA. OBADELE(supra) was originally supposed to make the trip; however, the RNA leadership vetoed this upon the recommendation of [redacted] supra who opined that OBADELE might experience problems re-entering the country. While in Libya, [redacted] is believed to have participated in a conference attended by other revolutionaries. CHOKWE LUMUMBA, the National Chairperson for NAPO reportedly was to accompany [redacted] however, no information was developed which confirmed or denied his travel.

It is believed that [redacted] supra may have also been a party to [redacted] mission while in Libya inasmuch as on October 2, 1986, [redacted] re-entered the United States and while clearing customs, documentation entitled "The Libyan Papers, 1986"(see Addendum #1) was located among his personal effects. The contents consisted of the aforementioned correspondence between OBADELE and the Libyan Government, the draft of a proposed peace treaty between the RNA and Libya, and a letter to President Reagan denouncing the military aggression by the United States against Libya.

Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA)  
Domestic Security - Terrorism

Although investigation has not identified recent contacts between representatives of the RNA and the Government of Libya, there has been no information developed to the contrary.

A proposed peace treaty(see Addendum #2) with the Government of Nicaragua has been drafted by the RNA, which is similar in nature to the above peace treaty with the Government of Libya. Whether this peace treaty has been formerly presented to representatives of the Government of Nicaragua is not known at this time; however, [redacted]

In September, 1986, information was developed which identified [redacted]

The above events fall into line with previously reported intelligence that [redacted]

#### Domestic Activities

On the weekend of July 4, 1986, the Peoples Center Council(PCC), which is the legislative body of the RNA, held a conference at Detroit, Michigan. Significant to this conference was the "Eight Strategic Elements"(see Addendum #3) of nation building as formulated and presented by RNA President IMARI OBADELE. They are as follows:

1. Brains
2. Labor
3. Natural Resources
4. Limited Objective - "seeking control of areas where we already are in the majority"...."It is certain that many....who will feel directly threatened will want to fight until their resistance is no longer possible. We will have to bury some - perhaps many - of them."

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA)  
Domestic security - Terrorism

5. Domestic Support - internal/New Afrikans;  
external/Puerto Ricans, Indians, Chicanos, and whites.

6. Foreign Support - economic and military

7. Inherent Military Viability - "must always have defense capability to protect ourselves against attacks by the Klan and other white civilian armies."...."all cadres in the south must be well equipped militarily and well trained...."

8. Second Strike Capability - "the ability to deal the United States an unacceptable blow should the United States military attempt to suppress the independence movement - or permit the white civilian armies to do so."...."the ability to destroy the industrial plant of the United States and crush the will to carry on the struggle by attacks on centers which in other conflicts have been invioable."...."The nation's second strike capability, therefore lies in a well motivated, well disciplined, astute and equipped Underground Army."

On the weekend of 11/28-30/86, the RNA PCC held a conference which commenced at Washington, D.C., and concluded at Baltimore, Maryland. During the conference, it was reported that [redacted] had just returned from Mississippi where he was looking for land to establish an RNA base of operations.

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Re: Republic of New Afrika(RNA)  
Domestic Security - Terrorism

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Significant to this move to the south is that CHOKWE LUMUMBA, the NAPO National Chairperson, plans to relocate from Detroit, Michigan, to the Jackson, Mississippi area some time during the spring or summer, 1987. LUMUMBA is a leading element in formulating NAPO's activities. He is also considered to be a conduit for money and fugitives involved in the revolutionary movement. His move is considered to be a significant step towards implementing the RNA/NAPO's goals [redacted] LUMUMBA's primary assistant from Detroit, Michigan, plans to relocate with LUMUMBA. The exact time table for his move is dependent upon the conclusion and outcome of the trial of former Top Ten fugitive [redacted] who is a member of the RNA. [redacted] is being tried in New York for his participation in the robbery of a Brinks Armored car, in October, 1981, at Nyack, New York, the aftermath of which left one Brinks' and two police officers dead. LUMUMBA is acting as co-counsel for [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The next major RNA function is the annual Black Nation Day Conference, which is scheduled to be held the weekend of March 27, 1987, at Washington, D.C. This is a national event which gathers together the membership at large from both the RNA and NAPO.

Objective:

[Redacted]

b7E

ARMED & DANGEROUS

# **THE LIBYAN PAPERS 1986**

**The Provisional Government  
Republic of New Afrika  
Foreign Affairs Task Force**

**P.O. Box 6403 • Washington, D.C. 20009**



**THE STRUGGLE IS FOR LAND!**

*RJK*

# PUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

P.O. Box 6403  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
202 526-6279

FREE AMADI  
Chairperson, P.C.C.  
ARI A. OBADELE  
President  
JAME AFOH  
Vice President  
Minister of Finance  
JO ADEGBALOLA  
Vice President  
MOHD ABDUR-RASHEED OMOWALE  
Minister of Defense  
KUCHI TAIFA  
Minister of Justice  
WANE MWEUSI  
Minister of Interior  
THOMAS STANLEY  
Minister of Information  
AMU KUUMBA  
Treasurer

15 April 1986

The Honorable Muammar Qaddafi  
Tripoli, Libya  
Afrika

Our Dear Brother Muammar Qaddafi:

The Provisional Government and the New Afrikan people in North America extend our sincerest condolences to you for the death and destruction brought to your country, your people, and your family by the outrageous, criminal, and unjustified attack directed against Libya by the treacherous President of the United States, Ronald Reagan.

We are dispatching to Mr. Reagan a letter expressing our condemnation of his actions, and We are renewing our demand that New Afrikan personnel in the U.S. military - most of whom have entered the United States military service only because this was their remaining way to get a job and the promise of education - be removed from any combat-like activity which would involve them in actions against Libya, Angola, the freedom fighters of South Afrika and Namibia, Nicaragua, or any other place and against any other people who are fighting for self-determination, power, and justice.

Please accept the assurance of our highest consideration. We shall

WIN THE WAR!

  
Imari Abubakari Obadele  
For the Provisional Government  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA



THE STRUGGLE IS FOR LAND!

The Permanent Mission of the  
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations  
309 East 48th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
(212) 752-7724



بعثة  
الجمهورية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية  
لدى الأمم المتحدة  
نيويورك

No 2052

July 23, 1986

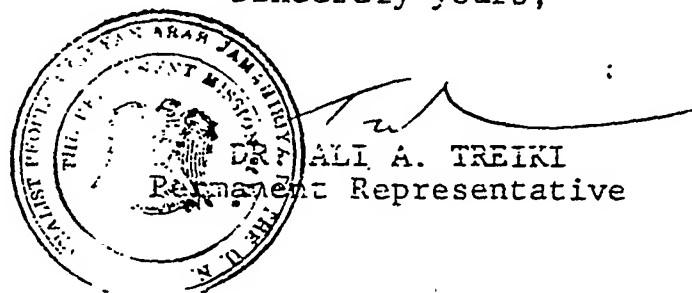
Imari Abubakari Obadele  
c/o Republic of New Afrika  
Box 6403  
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Representative Obadele,

We received your nice letter enclosing your warm words and kind feelings. We are so proud of the presence of such concerned people like you, which reveals the humanity and the goodwill that most Americans possess.

Your sympathies concerning the American aggression against our country last April left us deeply touched. We very much appreciate those feelings that represent an important step in promoting universal brotherhood and durable peace based on justice.

Sincerely yours,



# PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW AFRIKA

P.O. Box 8400  
Washington, D.C. 20009

17 May 1986

FREE AMADI  
Chairperson, P.G.C.C.  
KRI A. OBADELE  
President  
KAME AFOH  
Vice President  
Minister of Finance  
LAJO ADEGBALOLA  
Vice President  
ALIID ABDUR-RASHEED OMOWALE  
Minister of Defense  
ECHI TAIWA  
Minister of Justice  
MANE MWEYS  
Minister of Interior  
THOMAS STANLEY  
Minister of Information  
PAMU KUUMBA  
Treasurer

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
President  
The United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Reagan:

I am obliged to convey to you the Provisional Government's strongest condemnation of your unwarranted attack upon Libya and its people. As We called upon you in my letter of 14 January 1986 to abandon your threats of war against the Libyan Jamahiriya, We now call upon you to refrain from any future attacks upon Libya, its Government, and its people.

As you know, your shocking military attack on 15 April 1986 upon the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in the Afrikan country of Libya brought needless death and destruction. The pattern of bombing, worse, seems clearly to have been a criminal effort to assassinate the Libyan political leader, Brother Muammar Qaddafi. In the United States, at the same time, your reckless military strike on an Afrikan country, Libya - coming at the same time as your aid to the South Afrika-supported Savimbi renegades who are spreading death and destruction among the people of Angola in Southwest Afrika in an attempt to topple that Afrikan country's legitimate government - has appalled Black people and caused the most severe polarization of the races in the United States in 30 years. Most Black people oppose your Libyan attack; most white people support it. Apart from humanitarian reasons, this fact alone should be sufficient to call off all your provocations and future military attacks against Afrika.

Your ignoring of Afrikan opposition to your attacks, direct and indirect, upon Afrikan states and the freedom movements in Southern Afrika, and on Nicaragua, is compounded by your unlawful, continued use of New Afrikan personnel, in the U.S. military, in your attacks around the world in violation of these New Afrikans' right to self-determination. New Afrikans joined the U.S. military, for the most part, only because they



THE STRUGGLE IS FOR LAND!

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
17 May 1986  
Page Two

had little other hope of jobs and education. They have not, therefore, lost their fundamental right to self-determination - supported by the international law and the Ninth, First, and Thirteenth Amendments to the United States constitution. Before New Afrikans are subject to combat or combat-likely situations in the U.S. military, they MUST be permitted (1) to acquire full information on their right to self-determination and (2) to vote or register in a free and democratic process whether their primary political allegiance is to the United States or to the Republic of New Afrika.

The Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika, and the New Afrikan people as a whole, those committed to building and freeing an independent state and those not committed to independence, are no enemy of Angola, Nicaragua, Libya, or the freedom fighters of Namibia and Southern Afrika. Consequently, the Provisional Government, for the New Afrikan people as a whole, is prepared to enter into peace-and-friendship treaties with each of these countries and the Southern Afrika freedom movements as soon as We have completed the democratic consultative process among our people.

Your actions have made all the more urgent the work of the Provisional Government to build and free an independent New Afrikan state, for those New Afrikans who wish to live in such a country and for those New Afrikans who choose one of our other three options - including primary U.S. citizenship and residence in your country - for whom the New Afrikan independent state will be a proper and necessary guarantee of security and a source of strength. A reparations settlement between our Governments is essential now. We call upon the United States to join the Provisional Government in immediate negotiations for a reparations settlement so that proper compensation - based on the United States' failure ever to have paid reparations for slavery or for the century of racial oppression afterwards - may be made to the New Afrikan state (these reparations must include an unambiguous land settlement and U.S. recognition of New Afrikan independence); (b) to those New Afrikans, like the Original Afrikan Hebrew Israelite Nation of Jerusalem, choosing to return to Afrika; (c) to those New Afrikans choosing to go somewhere else, other than Afrika, and (d) to those New Afrikans, like Jesse Jackson, who choose to be U.S. citizens. Reparations to the New Afrikan Nation are an integral and necessary part of our long-deferred exercise of our right to self-determination.

Your Government, Mr. Reagan, embraced the right to self-determination, promising to uphold it, in the 1975 Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the "Helsinki Agreement"). In the statement of your Ambassador Harvey J. Feldman to the United Nations' Trusteeship Council on 21 May 1985 the United States Government embraced the Declaration on Principles of International Law (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, 14 October 1970), which action, therefore, specifically binds the United States to support and facilitate self-determination for colonized peoples. Colonized peoples include, of course Indians and New Afrikans colonized in the United States.

You have the opportunity to be the U.S. President who abandons the United States' historic violation of the right to self-determination of New Afrikans and Indians in this land.

While the United States has waged war against New Afrikans during slavery, and from 1876 (the beginning of the end of Reconstruction) to, at least 1968 and has continued this war into the present against New Afrikan nationalists - conspiring, in the words of the Genocide Convention, to kill a national group "in part": the resisting nationalists who want independence and not U.S. citizenship - the Provisional Government nevertheless stands prepared to execute a treaty of peace with the United States, a comprehensive settlement covering freedom of our prisoners-of-war, reparations, and independent land. It is crucial to appreciate that had there been a timely reparations settlement in the past, the Hebrew-Israelites would not be suffering the harassment they are today, particularly in Northeast Afrika (aka Israel), nor would Black Liberation Army soldiers now be languishing in U.S. jails for bold military strikes taken as part of the New Afrikan people's struggle for independence from the United States.

In the meantime We call your attention to the blatant violations of international law which your attack on Libya and which your, United States', provocations against Angola and Nicaragua have and are committing. The attack and provocations violate Article 33 of the United Nations Charter, which specifically provides:

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution

Mr. Ronald R.  
17 May 1986  
Page Four

by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

Your attacks and provocations also violate provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law, which create for "every state" the duty "to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any State." United States' actions against Nicaragua specifically violate Article 11 of the Convention on Rights and Duties of States, done at Montevideo, Uruguay, on 26 December 1933, ratified by the U.S. Senate and then proclaimed by the U.S. President on 18 January 1935, which holds, in part:

The territory of a state is inviolable and may not be the object of military occupation nor of other measures of force imposed by another state directly or indirectly or for any motive whatever even temporarily.

Finally, the Provisional Government is taking steps to make a contribution towards saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to move contending parties toward peace and a comprehensive settlement of difficult international problems. As part of this process, the Honorable Muammar Qaddafi and yourself will be among the world leaders invited here by the Provisional Government to confer in a major foreign policy conference on initiatives to peace and a comprehensive settlement. (We assume the United States would place no obstacles in the way of Mr. Qaddafi's attending such a conference.)

Some Provisional Government officials have lived through the difficult peace initiatives and negotiations which have marked the course of states and the oppressed of the Earth since World War II. We have no illusion that the journey we undertake will be easy or quickly concluded. Yet we are confident, determined, and resilient - and painfully aware that while patience, honesty, and ingenuity and compromise have produced a number of impressive breakthroughs and changes in the world since World War II, millions of us on this earth remain poor and abused. Like our brothers and sisters of the Nonaligned Movement, the Provisional Government believes that a fresh perspective, a new formation of energy, may bear the

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
17 May 1986  
Page Five

rich and abundant fruit the world so desperately needs. Others have not succeeded. We will do better.

This much is certain: our grand goal, to remake the status quo for the better, will never be achieved - if we do not start. We believe that the New World must be fashioned not by states alone but by states and the independence movements together.

We have begun. We urge you to support this initiative.

Sincerely,

*Imari Abubakari Obadele*

Imari Abubakari Obadele

FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Provisional Government  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

P.O. Box 6403  
Washington, D.C. 20005

202 526-6279

SAREE AMADI  
Chairperson, P.C.C.  
IMARI A. OBADELE  
President  
KWAME AFOH  
Vice President  
Minister of Finance  
ALAO ADEGBALOLA  
Vice President  
KHALID ABDUR-RASHEED OMOWALE  
Minister of Defense  
KECHI TAIFA  
Minister of Justice  
JAHANE MWEUSI  
Minister of Interior  
THOMAS STANLEY  
Minister of Information  
WAMU KUUMBA  
Treasurer

14 July 1985

The Honorable Ambassador Ali Treiki  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations  
Permanent Mission of the Socialist  
People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to The United Nations  
Libyan House  
309 East 48th Street  
New York, New York 10017

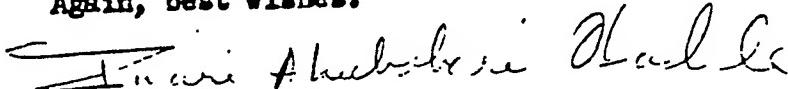
Brother Ambassador:

I have the pleasure of extending warmest greetings  
to you from the Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika.

We have a matter of great importance which We  
wish to present to your Government and Brother Muammar Qaddafi. I  
have asked [redacted] who has  
carried out a number of tasks for the Provisional Government as  
[redacted] to personally deliver a letter and  
proposed draft treaty, addressed to Brother Qaddafi, to you. It is  
our hope that you would be kind enough to see to its delivery.

I look forward to meeting you personally in  
the future. If We may be of service, please let us know.

Again, best wishes.

  
Imari Abubakari Obadele, Ph.D.

b6  
b7C



The Provisional Government  
PUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

P.O. Box 6403  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
202 526-6279

SABREE AMADI  
Chairperson, P.C.C.  
ISARI A. OBADELE  
President  
KWAME AFOH  
Vice President  
Minister of Finance  
ALAJO ADEGBALOLA  
Vice President  
KHALID ABDUR-RASHEED OMOWALE  
Minister of Defense  
NKECHI TAIKA  
Minister of Justice  
JUMANE MWEUSI  
Minister of Interior  
THOMAS STANLEY  
Minister of Information  
MAMU KUUMBA  
Treasurer

14 July 1986

The Honorable Muammar Qaddafi  
The Socialist People's Libyan  
Arab Jamahiriya  
Tripoli, Libya

Brother Qaddafi:

I have the honor to extend to you the best wishes of  
the Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika.

In view of the unjustified warfare which the President  
of the United States, Ronald Reagan, has chosen to wage against the  
Libyan Jamahiriya, and in view of the status of Afrikan people in  
North America where the Reagan regime uses New Afrikan tax money and  
New Afrikan men who are in the U.S. military mainly as a means of  
gaining jobs and education, but bearing no ill will toward Libya or  
toward other oppressed peoples, the Provisional Government has under-  
taken measures to make it clear that the New Afrikan people in North  
America, 30-million strong, do not support Reagan's attacks against  
your people and country.

As part of these measures the Provisional Government  
has prepared a draft treaty of peace and friendship between the New  
Afrikan people in North America, represented by the Provisional  
Government, and the people of Libya and the Libyan Government. This  
treaty is now being circulated among our people for discussion and  
comment. We hope to be able to present it formally to your Government,  
after making any changes required by the people, within a year.

In the meantime the Provisional Government is forwarding a  
copy of the draft proposed treaty to you, with this letter, which I  
have asked [redacted]  
[redacted] to deliver to your United Nations Embassy in New York for  
transmittal to you. [redacted] and has  
performed several important diplomatic tasks for the Provisional  
Government.

We welcome your comments and suggestions.

Again, with all best wishes,

*Isari Abubakari Obadele*  
Isari Abubakari Obadele, Ph.D.

Incl



b6  
b7C

Draft

Proposed Treaty  
between  
The Provisional Government  
of  
The Republic of New Afrika  
(Building An Independent State)

Representing  
The Black Nation in North America

And  
The Government  
of  
LIBYA

Foreign Affairs Task Force  
Republic of New Afrika  
President Imari Obadele, Chairperson

PROPOSED TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA AND THE REPUBLIC  
OF LIBYA

(First Draft - May 1986)

BECAUSE the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and the New Afrikan people in North America are joined with the Government of Libya and the Libyan Jamahiriya [~~the society of the masses~~] in our devotion to the central principle which appears in the United Nations' Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in the United Nations' Declaration on Principles of International Law, and as the first paragraph in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, to wit:

All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

AND because both Governments and peoples are joined in the sentiment of The Green Book, the thesis of Muammar Qaddafi, which seeks the salvation of the masses "from all fetters of injustice, despotism, exploitation and economic and political hegemony,"

AND because both Governments and peoples are joined in the kindred sentiment expressed in the New Afrikan Declaration of Independence, issued in 1968, with the "Aims of the Revolution" beginning as follows:

- To free black people in America from oppression;
- To support and wage the world revolution until all people everywhere are so free;
- To build a new Society that is better than what We now know and as perfect as man can make it;

Proposed Treaty of Peace And  
Freindship: RNA and Libya  
Page Two

AND because today Libya is the foremost and most resolute state in the world, despite Libya's small size and population, in the active struggle for self-determination, justice, and prosperity for the oppressed masses of the Earth, and

BECAUSE the administration of Ronald Reagan in the United States has forced Libya to pay such a heavy and unjust price for Libya's support of the oppressed, and,

KNOWING THAT the ire of the United States Government under Ronald Reagan has been directed at Libya not least because of the prediction of Muammar Qaddafi, published in these words:

If the prophecy of the Green Book is realized, the Black race will assume power in various parts of the world, as a first step in regaining their respect and equality with other races.

... The rise of the Black American is not due to the political or economic situation in America, but rather due to the hereditary drive and sacred, hidden anger against oppression.... This desire and consciousness will continue to drive the Blacks to a revolution which will eradicate this silly and barbaric U.S. culture which fosters discrimination between man and man in order to maintain a system of domestic colonialism and internal imperialism.

WE THEREFORE commit our Governments and peoples to mutual policies of peace and friendship and the continuation of our mutual commitment to the struggle for self-determination, justice, and prosperity for the oppressed masses of the Earth. In particular by this treaty our Governments undertake as follows.

1. The PProvisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika solemnly binds itself to continue and escalate the campaign to get the United States Government to remove New Afrikans, who are in the United States military, from any combat, combat-potential, or combat-

related duties in connection with the United States' unjust war against Libya, until said personnel have had the opportunity to be fully informed of their rights of self-determination under the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and under the International Law, including the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1960), and the Declaration on the Principles of International Law (1970), and until such New Afrikans in the United States military have full, free, and informed opportunity to vote freely or freely signify by a valid register whether their primary political allegiance is to the United States or to the Republic of New Afrika. Both Governments take into consideration that New Afrikans in North America have suffered three centuries of intense economic and cultural aggression and oppression and that as a result many New Afrikans erroneously believe that they are citizens of the United States and owe a citizen's duties to the United States, and, moreover, many New Afrikans have joined the United States military not out of animosity for other freedom-seeking peoples but merely to pursue an opportunity for jobs and education, which otherwise appears denied to them.

2. The Provisional Government undertakes to influence the United States to halt its unjust war against Libya and to remove all forces from combat-threatening positions with respect to Libya.

3. The Provisional Government further undertakes to influence the United States to end its economic boycott of Libya, conducted by itself and its allies, and to enter into full and fair trade with Libya, consistent with Libya's independence and dignity.

4. The Government of Libya undertakes to support the exercise of the right of self-determination by the New Afrikan people of

proposed Treaty of Peace and Friendship  
republic of New Afrika and Libya  
page Four

North America in the United Nations and other appropriate forums. This includes support for the international law rights of the prisoners-of-war of the Republic of New Afrika held in jail by the United States and its political subdivisions.

5. The Government of Libya recognizes that the New Afrikan nation in North America evolved during two hundred and forty-six years of struggle against slavery and oppression imposed by the United States between 1619 and 1865. The Government of Libya further recognizes that New Afrikans in North America have since the earliest days engaged in patterns of state-building and that this activity to build and free a New Afrikan state is today led by the popularly elected Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.

6. The term of this renewable treaty is twenty years.

7. The English and Arabic texts are equally authentic.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF LIBYA

---

---

---

---

---

---

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DONE AT: \_\_\_\_\_

Draft

Proposed Treaty  
between  
The Provisional Government  
of  
The Republic of New Afrika  
(Building An Independent State)

Representing  
The Black Nation in North America

And  
The Government  
of  
The Republic of Nicaragua

Foreign Affairs Task Force  
Republic of New Afrika  
President Imari Obadele, Chairperson

Draft

PROPOSED TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN  
The REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (for THE BLACK NATION IN  
NORTH AMERICA) AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

This draft proposed treaty has been prepared WITHOUT consultation with the Government of Nicaragua. It has been prepared by the Foreign Affairs Task Force of the Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika, for review and comment by New Afrikan organizations in North America. A final text will be put to the people for approval at Conventions or by popular vote or both. If approved, the text will be presented to the Nicaraguan Government as a basis for negotiation of the final Treaty.

This is the first time that a government of the Black Nation in North America has undertaken to negotiate a formal treaty between the Black Nation in North America, still struggling for independence, and a foreign power.

For questions concerning the authenticity of this document or other matters, contact President Imari A. Obadele, Chairperson, The Foreign Affairs Task Force, Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika, P.O. Box 6403, Washington, D.C. 20009. (202 832-8431 or 526-6279).

PROPOSED MAIN TEXT

WHEREAS the war being waged against the state, government, and people of Nicaragua by the United States, by its own military and by its surrogates known as contras, is an unjust war, inhumane, and a war serving the ends of colonialism, and

WHEREAS Black people in North America - the people of the New African nation - have been victims of colonization and are forever enemies of colonialism in all its forms, and

WHEREAS We as a people are determined never again to serve as troops in any war waged by the United States against oppressed people anywhere in the world who are struggling against colonialism and for their political and economic independence and power, as are the people of Nicaragua, the people of Namibia, and the people oppressed by the Republic of South Africa,

PROPOSED TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

Page Two

Therefore, in support of the Contadora process and in the interest of peace and freedom in this hemisphere, WE, the New Afrikan people in North America - all of our people who support an independent New Afrika for themselves, and those of our people who support an independent New Afrika for those who want it - by the duly elected Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika offer to the people and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua this formal, renewable treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

1. In pursuit of the purposes of this treaty the Provisional Government solemnly binds itself to continue and escalate the campaign to get the United States government to remove New Afrikans, who are in the United States military, from any combat or combat-related duties in connection with the United States' unjust war against Nicaragua, until said troops have had the opportunity to be fully informed of their self-determination rights under the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and under the International Law, including the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1960), and the Declaration on the Principles of International Law (1970), and until such New Afrikans in the United States military have had a full, free, and informed opportunity to vote whether their primary political allegiance is to the United States or to the Republic of New Afrika. The Parties take into consideration that New Afrikans in North America have suffered three centuries of intense economic and cultural oppression, that as a result many New Afrikans erroneously believe that they are U.S. citizens and owe a citizen's duties to the United States, and, moreover,

PROPOSED TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

Page Three

many New Afrikans have joined the United States military not out of animosity for other freedom-seeking peoples but merely to pursue an opportunity -otherwise denied - for employment and education.

2. The Provisional Government undertakes to influence the United States to halt its unjust war against the Republic of Nicaragua and to end remove all troops from combat-threatening positions and/ support for the counter-revolutionaries.

3. The Provisional Government undertakes to influence the United States to adopt a policy of full and non-colonial commercial relations with Nicaragua.

4. The Provisional Government binds itself to promote friendly relations between the people and government of New Afrika and the people and government of Nicaragua on all levels.

5. The Government of Nicaragua binds itself to promote friendly relations between the people and government of Nicaragua and the people and government of New Afrika on all levels.

6. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes to support the exercise of the right to self-determination of the New Afrikan people of North America in the United Nations and other appropriate forums. This includes support for the international law rights of the prisoners-of-war of the Republic of New Afrika held in jail by the United States and its political sub-divisions.

7. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes that the New Afrikan nation in North America evolved during two hundred and forty-six years of struggle against slavery and oppression, imposed by

PROPOSED TREATY WITH NICARAGUA  
Page Four

the United States, between 1619 and 1865. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua further recognizes that New Afrikans in North America have since the earliest days engaged in patterns of state-building, and that this activity to build and free a sovereign state is today led by the popularly elected Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.

8. The term of this renewable treaty is twenty years.

9. The English and Spanish texts of this agreement are equally authentic.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA:

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DONE AT: \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*  
PRESIDENT IMARI ABUBAKARI OBADELE

Imari Abubakari Obadele is President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika (RNA) and the Chairperson of the Provisional Government's Foreign Affairs Task Force. He is a founder of the Provisional Government and since that time, in and just before 31 March 1968, has been one of the leading theorists of the Black Independence Movement in North America, having written the small but seminal book, War In America, which guided the formation of the Provisional Government. He is also author of Foundations of the Black Nation, The Malcolm Generation, and Free the Land! Free the Land! is an autobiographical account of the first years of the Provisional Government in Mississippi, as the movement undertook to organize an independence plebiscite (i.e., a vote of the people). Here the FBI and local Jackson police staged an attack on the official PG Residence and office, on 18 August 1971, resulting in the death of one policeman and the wounding of another policeman and an FBI agent. Brother Imari and ten others spent long years in jail as a result of this incident. First elected President in 1970, Brother Imari was retained in office in subsequent elections and was re-elected in 1984 with Vice Presidents Kwame Afrah and Alajo Adegbalola. President Obadele holds an earned Ph.D. degree in political science.

## THE EIGHT STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

THERE are eight strategic elements which must be favorably aligned to assure the success of an independent Black Nation in North America. They are:

1. Brains
2. Labor
3. Natural Resources - - - - - Wealth
4. Limited Objective
5. Domestic Support
6. Foreign Support
7. Inherent Military Viability
8. Second-Strike Capability - - - - - Military

### II.

Brains, Labor, and Natural Resources - the first three elements have to do with the creation of wealth... Therefore, their importance is greatest after We win independence.

The basic formula for the creation of wealth is: "LAND plus LABOR equals WEALTH." In short, when the human being applies his or her labor to natural resources in a systematic and purposeful way, the result is the creation of "some thing" which someone else wants. That means the creation of wealth: the creation of something which someone else wants. The easiest example which comes to mind is farming. The farmer plants the wheat seed, cares for it during growth, and then harvests the full grown plant. When he finally holds the harvested wheat in his hand, he has something which someone else (as well as he himself) wants; he has wealth. But the same is true of cultural products. A composer puts together musical sounds - making these sounds with an instrument (piano, drum, flute or other) which has been fashioned from natural resources, and writing them on paper or recording them on tape, which also have been made from natural resources. When he finishes, he has created something which someone else wants: he has created wealth.

By brains We mean skills and imagination. A skilled farmer - one who has training and experience - is more likely to grow wheat successfully than one who is not skilled and has neither training nor experience. Skill - training and or experience - always improves the chances of success when a laborer applies himself or herself to natural resources.

But imagination - combined with skill - is extremely important. The world moves forward on good, new ideas. A person who has skill but no imagination may be able to plant a field well or design an ion engine for a space craft, but the method used in each case will tend to be whatever he or she was taught in the past. In a few years that farmer and designer - and the company or country he or she represents - will be left behind by others who are constantly inventing and constantly using new and better methods and machinery.

So, when We speak of "brains," in this sequence of strategic items, We mean skill, experience, and imagination.

## EIGHT STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

Page two

From this brief discussion it is clear that the fundamental equation - LAND PLUS LABOR EQUALS WEALTH - can really be stated as "Land plus Skilled Labor plus Imaginative machines and methods equal Wealth." Thus, nations like ours, wishing to be not only politically independent but economically strong - that is, wealthy - must make sure they are adequately supplied with land (natural resources), labor and brains (skilled, imaginative people).

How do We, the New Afrikan people in North America, shape up in this regard?

We are much better off than many other oppressed and under-developed nations - particularly in terms of having skilled people. We have a very high rate of basic literacy: the vast majority of our people read and write English and count - even if the level of these skills is not for all of our people everything We desire. This fact is a good starting point for developing other skills (and Nationalism - the need to develop skills to build and run our own nation - can and will provide the necessary motivation for such further skill development.)

Additionally, while the proportion of black engineers and scientists to white engineers and scientists is not as great as the proportion of blacks to whites in the general population in North America, New Afrika nevertheless has many engineers and scientists in many - though not all - fields. Unfortunately, as things now stand many of these engineers and scientists are enraptured by the American society and, additionally, linked by pension plans and other arrangements to the companies for which they now work. However, We shall win many of them to our cause - because of pride in the nation and wanting us to succeed and because of the vast opportunities and challenges available.

Above all, the skills development program of the Land Development Cooperatives together with our educational system, as it takes form, will rapidly produce highly skilled, deeply nationalist New Afrikans.

And of course, there are perhaps 30 million of us. Almost from the beginning as the nation begins actually building, We can count on the support of at least half. This is to say that We have labor in abundance.

What about the land, our natural resources? That Kush and the full Five States are rich agriculturally there can be no doubt. (Cash crop farming of cotton, soy beans and rice has dominated the Kushite economy; however, there is also cattle raising and wheat farming, and wide varieties of vegetables and some fruit have been grown there.) We are deficient in iron ore and coking coal (for the steel mills) in Kush, but Alabama in the Birmingham region has iron ore. There is also some lignite coal in the area. But access to the great river, the Mississippi, which leads to the sea (as well as to the intra-coastal waterway), and our potential for economic arrangements with our brothers in Guyana, Surinam, Jamaica, and in Afrika make the natural resource potential of New Afrika quite immense.

We must also count the good weather - excluding the hurricanes and tornadoes - as a valuable natural resource. The implications for solar energy are obvious, but the effect on life generally, and health, can be extremely positive.

Thus, New Afrika - Kush and the full Five States, plus our people - is possessed of the necessary brains, labor, and natural resources to make us a great nation. These same assets will serve us, obviously, in winning our independence, also.

III.

The Limited Objective

This has to do with the fact that our struggle is NOT to overturn or overthrow the United States government or crush the United States as a nation. Our objective IS, simply to free our own nation and to raise up our nation. This is a difference. We are saying at this point, We simply want to co-exist. This is a limited objective: to achieve our independence and power even without the destruction of the United States.

The Limited Objective is clearly related to the fact that not more than ten million white people live in the full Five States (one estimate is that there are 16 million blacks and whites in the Five States). This means that there are about 170 million white Americans who live outside of the Five States. Thus, the concentration on the Five States is a statement to these other whites that they are not directly threatened. By beginning our work in the black-majority counties, We underscore the fact that what We .. are seeking is "one-man, one-vote" and true majority rule: We are seeking control of areas where We already are in the majority, and for those who profess a belief in democracy the political logic and justice inherent in this position is inescapable.

In short, the theory of the Limited Objective involves an avoidance of any strategy which appears to force the entire white American nation to the wall. It avoids giving to the American people the idea that when We win, they lose. It is certain that many of the one-million whites in Mississippi (and the four-million in Arkansas and Louisiana, along with the six-million or more in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina) who will feel directly threatened will want to fight us until their resistance is no longer possible. We will have to bury some - perhaps many - of them. But our objective is to avoid an all out war with the United States - and to avoid a hardening of white opinion among the 170 million whites outside of New Afrika, against us. The Limited Objective plays a major role in this task of preventing the hardening of white opinion, outside of New Afrika, against our independence.

Thus, to repeat, the Limited Objective means that We are not seeking the overthrow of the United States government or the subjugation of the American People. We are seeking simply our own independence and power - on the basis of self-determination and peaceful means. Of course, it is important to be very clear at all times that We do believe in and do practice self-defense. But We are saying that after the plebiscite it is our intention to go to the negotiating table with the United States. What We seek is only right and just.

It is important to mention New Orleans in any discussion of the strategy of the Limited Objective. Since New Orleans is the southern anchor of Kush (as Memphis is the northern anchor), it is important to demonstrate the ability of the New Afrikan government to control here: it is important for us to win the consent of the majority of people in New Orleans. But through this process - indeed, after independence We must be careful not to suggest that We will (given normal relations with the United States) shut the port of New Orleans to the Americans. This is the United States' second busiest port; to suggest that We would close this port to the United States could very easily be interpreted as a direct threat to the well being of all the whites in the United States. This We must avoid.

IV.

### Domestic Support

We speak of domestic support for the independence movement in two senses. On the one hand, when We speak of internal domestic support, We are speaking of the support of all New Afrikans, whether they themselves finally opt for New Afrikan citizenship alone dual New Afrikan and U.S. citizenship, or U.S. citizenship alone, and whether or not the individual plans to live in New Afrika personally.

External domestic support means the support of whites, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Chicanos. In this sense "domestic" is used as the opposite of "foreign" (although this usage is not intended to demean our foreign relations with other oppressed nations in this hemisphere.)

It is obvious that We must begin by drawing the support of all black people behind our movement. This is common sense. And the Land Development Cooperative movement is the ideal practical way to launch this endeavor. It is our objective to have all New Afrikans, all black people in North America, become members of the co-op.

(From the various co-op branches our leaders will recruit persons for the political and military cadres. At the same time the co-op will be winning people to a conscious, progressive black nationalism.)

At present the black population in the United States remains in key position politically, particularly with respect to the election of the United States President. The system used to elect the American President gives all of the electoral votes of a state to the Presidential candidate who wins fifty per cent of the popular vote, plus one. The two party system tends to split the white vote, and when there are close elections - when the white vote tends to split evenly between the Democratic and Republic candidate - the black vote in states with large electoral votes (New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey) can be the balance of power, swinging all the electoral votes of such states to one candidate or another by bloc voting or simply by staying home.

Obviously, therefore, the support of New Afrikans living in those states (not only the ones named) where the black vote can be decisive in the balance of power, means that these voters can have a positive impact on a great number of U. S. Senators and Representatives - and upon the U. S. President. These are persons whom We must reach in order to accomplish a successful peace treaty. (The peace treaty, obviously, must include recognition of our right to self-determination and sovereignty over New Afrika, the national territory, and payment of reparations.)

(Blacks, the descendants of Afrikan slaves in North America, have no citizenship in the United States which is valid under international law - or, for that matter, under U. S. law. We are born into our own nation, and our only legally valid citizenship (unless We have consciously made a choice otherwise) is in the nation into which We have been born, the New Afrikan Nation - named the Republic of New Afrika in 1968. However, the Americans take our tax money from us and use it as they see fit; We, even as aliens, therefore have a right - particularly pending the full freedom of our own nation - to attempt to elect the persons who are using our tax money. Anything else is taxation without representation, and the Americans themselves know that that is not right. In states where persons must sign an affirmation of U. S. citizenship before being allowed to vote, that affirmation is made under duress (that is to say, you cannot vote for representatives to use your tax money unless you make the U. S. citizenship affirmation.) Such an affirmation, therefore, is not binding.)

## EIGHT STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

Page five

The black, or New Afrikan, population scattered across this continent, is also in a key position to affect white public opinion, in a positive way. A solidified black public opinion on the question of our right to independence is a key first step in winning the tolerance or active support of the 170 million whites outside of New Afrika for our control over the Five States. It must be an objective of our policy to win this "external domestic support" We simply stand little chance of a peace treaty from Congress if white public opinion stands against it. White public opinion must, at the least, be made neutral; We must also win as much active support as possible. Obviously this is no easy task, but revolutions are hardly ever easy. It is, however, far from an impossible task. It simply requires skill and care.

Perhaps the best example in recent times of winning white public support for the objectives of an anti-colonial revolution is provided by the strategists of Vietnam. During the U.S. war against Vietnam, the Vietnamese freedom fighters assiduously followed a policy of cultivating the support of whites in America. They never permitted their war policy - against a very vicious enemy - to degenerate into the kind of tunnel-visioned, death-to-every-single-American campaign which would have alienated the total white population and solidified them in opposition to the freedom fighters. As a matter of policy, the Vietnamese strategists, while clearly acknowledging the racial character of the war, never allowed the war to become - as a matter of policy - the kind of race war whose only conclusion could be the destruction of one or the other race.

On the contrary the Vietnamese strategists tended to observe the Geneva Convention in their conduct of the war. They continuously placed before the world - and before American whites of many persuasions, not just the white left - the fundamental considerations of international law and conscience which undergirded their struggle for freedom from colonialism. In the end the Vietnamese won, and a vital ingredient in their victory was that they has successfully cultivated a sensitive segment of the white population in the U.S. That segment became vocal and insistent and ultimately made the war so unpopular in the United States that the U.S. government simply could not continue it. To continue it would have been to risk internal cleavages and economic dislocations so great as to threaten the existence of the United States itself.

The Vietnamese's struggle clearly suggests that We must be prepared for a protracted struggle, be prepared to persist in our cause for a long time, despite hardships. But their struggle also offers a valuable lesson in our achieving external domestic support - and emphasizes the crucial importance of winning such support.

V.

### Foreign Support

History well teaches that one of the ways in which a small nation overcomes a large nation is to secure the help of some other large nation or some effective combination of other small nations. Thus, the Thirteen Colonies defeated Great Britain (in terms of the "limited objective" of self-government for the colonies) because of help from France: not only French troops under Lafayette but French sea power and French military and diplomatic moves on the continent. Egypt was saved in 1956 from being vanquished by a French and English backed Israeli invasion (aimed at regaining the Suez Canal for the so-called Western Powers) because Russia threatened to drop nuclear missiles on London. Cuba - sitting 90 miles off the coast of Florida and therefore closer to the United States than Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands, both states, and formerly more integrated into the American economy than either - was able to resist the power-

## EIGHT STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

Page six

ful, surreptitious attempts of the United States to "take back" the island because of the diplomatic and quasi-military intervention of Russia (after the so-called Missile Crisis of 1962 the United States, while maintaining a trade boycott, agreed to cease its efforts to overthrow the Castro government; this was, in effect a "peace treaty" though not formally agreed and signed as such.) Chinese aid enabled the North Koreans to defeat the United States in 1953 (limited objective again).

In our case, although the foreign policy objectives of the People's Republic of China have inclined the present government to seek a normalization of relations with the United States, including increased trade, it remains our objective to win support of the Chinese for our independence struggle. More than this it is our objective to begin creating strong new unions with the other oppressed nations - particularly the Afrikan nations - in the Americas. Specifically We desire diplomatic, economic and political links with Jamaica, Guyana and Surinam. (Among other things these nations already have seats in the United Nations and can speak for us there.) We also want to win the support of Afrikan nations and all progressive nations in the world.

Some of these nations can provide material assistance. From some, even before independence, We wish to acquire steel and chemical plants, as well as software. For the most part these items must come from the developed countries: Japan, Sweden, the German Democratic Republic, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Canada, as some examples. We must attempt to win all of these countries to support of our political objectives. Their power - not including their military power - can help check the might of the United States government in opposition to us.

Governments in Korea, Vietnam, Angola, Zambia, and Nigeria have powerful quasi-military means that can also be used to keep the United States sufficiently off-balance (as France did to Britain for the Thirteen Colonies during the American Revolution) to reduce the likelihood of U.S. military adventures against U. Chine can play a significant role in all of this.

Thus, the winning of foreign support is extremely important. It is important, also, because We have a need to conduct our struggle with the United States in the presence of the United Nations. The United States has shown itself to be adamant and unyielding in its relations with oppressed peoples - whether Indians, Puerto Ricans, or New Afrikans - when the appeals are addressed to the United States itself. When, however, the United States has to defend its immoral positions before the world it is a different matter. This is particularly true in this era where the United States has played a leading role in getting other parties around the world to negotiate their differences: e.g., the Egyptians and the Israelis; the Zimbabweans and the Rhodesians; the Namibians and the South Afrikans; the Greeks and Turks on Cyprus. U.S. President Carter has also had the temerity to suggest that he is willing to see a status plebiscite in Puerto Rico (obviously feeling that the nationalist parties there are not now strong enough to win): he could hardly decline a serious well organized drive for a status plebiscite in Kush - provided that such a plebiscite had the sanction of the United Nations.

The way to win that sanction is to get the De-colonization Committee to put the question of the non-self-governing status of Kush on its agenda. This is a matter that can be done provided that one or more nations sponsor the question. It follows that our work to win such sponsors is pressing and of very great priority.

Inherent Military Viability

cause - despite all our peaceful efforts - certain sources in Mississippi and the other Five States are certain to attack us militarily. We must always have sufficient inherent viability (i.e.: defense capability) to protect ourselves against attacks by the Klan or the other white civilian armies.

This means that the men and women who work in Kush and in the black counties other Five States must have not only the particular professional skill they are employing - such as teaching carpentry, medicine - they must also be prepared to use military equipment and techniques well. In short, all the cadres in the South must be well equipped militarily and well trained; they must be constantly alert to the need to defend themselves and the black community.

Military viability is best reinforced when the people who live on the land are (1) prepared to support the cadres in every possible way and (2) are prepared to join actively in defense of themselves, in a well organized manner under the leadership of our cadres.

VII.

Second-Strike Capability

The term "second-strike capability" is borrowed from the United States nuclear warfare planning lexicon. It embodies the idea that American nuclear and conventional military strength must be so great and so dispersed and concealed that the United States could accept a first strike from an enemy and have sufficient power left to deal the enemy an unacceptable blow. This ability to deal the unacceptable blow after the enemy's "first strike" is what the U.S. planners call second-strike capability.

Black Nationalist strategists and political scientists teach that a second-strike capability for the New Afrikan nation in its struggle for independence is absolutely essential. By that they do not mean a nuclear capability. But they definitely do mean the ability to deal the United States an "unacceptable blow" should the United States government militarily attempt to suppress the independence movement - or permit the white civilian armies to attempt to do so.

What these political scientists are talking about is the ability to destroy the industrial plant of the United States and crush the will to carry on the struggle by attacks on centers which in other conflicts have been inviolable. During the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts, for instance, neither Vietnamese nor Koreans with their Chinese allies were able to hit Boeing Aircraft, General Motors or Gulf Oil - or the energy and food producing centers of the United States while the United States was destroying comparable facilities belonging to the Vietnamese and the Koreans. The case with the New Afrikans is different. The rebellions of the Sixties hinted boldly at the vulnerability of the United States to well organized attacks by highly motivated underground military forces. Should the United States undertake major military adventures against us, it is the Underground Armies, black political scientists suggest, which could bring to the Americans a change of mind and incline them to join us at the negotiating table.

The nation's second-strike capability, therefore lies in a well motivated, well disciplined, astute and equipped Underground Army. It is important to note, of course, that the Provisional Government neither directs nor controls the Black Underground Ar-

## EIGHT STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

Page eight

inies; what we are discussing here is the Eighth Strategic Element, which political scientists suggest is necessary to assure the freedom of the Black Nation in North America.

The Underground Armies have a role in the Deep South, these political scientists suggest. The brothers and sisters who are doing the political and community work, although prepared to defend themselves and to lead the black communities in defense, the Black Underground Armies must be prepared to conduct any pre-emptive strikes which may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and destruction among innocent people, according to the political scientists. Since the white civilian armies are underground, they may well need to be met and defeated by black underground forces.

The strategy of the Provisional Government, under the Malcolmite line, obviously is - from all that has gone before - to use political means (domestic and foreign support) to prevent intervention by the United States military: indeed, our fundamental posture, which encompasses a limited objective, and which aims at the assumption of power thru a democratic plebiscite with United Nations participation, should remove all pretexts for the U.S. federal government to enter our struggle militarily.

There is, however, always the possibility that the United States Army will enter either in bold open defiance of world opinion or as the result of conflict between our forces and the white civilian armies on the land. For this reason our planning must look toward the possibility of having to fight a people's war in Kush and the surrounding area. In such an eventuality only people's war will bring us victory.

In such an eventuality the nation's civilian government would go underground and, perhaps, into exile in part or as a whole. The military warfare would become, generally, classical guerilla warfare. The underground armies would, presumably, strike the United States' industrial might. But success would ultimately depend on the people themselves as much as on the other factors. The contours of People's War have not changed over the centuries. In the case of Kush it would be an alien white army (black units would not fight to put down the RNA Government) in a black majority area. People would, as always, be called upon to destroy food crops and fuel which might be used by the enemy's forces - so that all food and fuel would have to be brought in by transport. The people and the army would sabotage the enemy in every place on every occasion, seeking to immobilize him and to make his soldiers cold, tired, wet, lonely, generally demoralized.

Such resistance to an invasion and occupation is necessary; it is upon this basis - the determined resistance - that the United Nations would finally be able to make the United States yield and permit us to consolidate our independence at a Peace Conference.

We shall WIN THE WAR AND FREE THE LAND.

#####